The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 57. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 8. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th May	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.	10500
17th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
*31st ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	100..

*These vessels will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	4th May..	16th May
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	18th May	30th May.
Penang Maru	....	5560	1st June..	13th June
Jinsen Maru	M.Machida	3785	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug

For Freight apply to,

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.
THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.
THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, Esq.
RUSTAM K. CAMA, Esq.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
H. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHASHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer Tons Sailing Date. Time Route
LHASA ..2184 Fri. 9th May. * 6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA..2185 Mon. 12th May. 11 a.m. †P.D.,C.M
DUMRA.... 1695 Thu. 15th May 9 a.m. ‡ C.M

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 Tons; on Thursday, 15th May, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 8th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday 15th May.
† LINDULA ..	3358	,, 29th May.
* PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban
†Calls at Mombasa Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lightning" 3,315 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

8th May, 1913.
161

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£18,167,251
ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 6,519,413

FIRE LIFE
MARINE PROFITS
AND
Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus & Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.

HERE IS SOMETHING THAT WILL INTEREST YOU,

OUR NEW PRICE LISTS

Free.

APPLY TO.--

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning. Dyeing and Electric Finishing Works.

2-14. Hummum Street.
FORT. BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent, P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent, Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent, at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYEN HINDUMAL DANI.
166 Managing Director

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital.....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up..... ,, 10,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. pe. annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB
Manager.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.
REGISTERED CAPITAL...2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LANDON: 65 BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT & YEOTMAL.
(Temporary.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interests at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs.200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.
RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.
SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.
STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.
Gold and silver imported for constituents.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA.
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000.
Current Account Interest 3 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.
Rates for fixed deposits on application.
Money advanced on approved securities.
Every other kind of banking business transacted.

BALUBHAI KHANDAS & Co.,
Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

THE YEAR'S ART, 1913.

	Rs.	a.
Cassell's Royal Academy Pictures. Published in five parts each	0	8
Complete in one volume, paper cover	2	10
Or Handsomely bound cloth, gilt top	4	6
"Royal Academy Pictures" is the only publication that gives an adequate idea of exhibits, including as it does many pictures that do not appear in any similar work.		
Black and White. Fine Art Reproductions of the Pictures Exhibited at the Royal Academy and New Gallery	0	12
The Pall Mall "Extra" Pictures of 1913	0	12
Paris Salon Catalogue	2	4
Le Nu au Salon par Victor Nadal. Containing 40 plates in heliotype on tinted grounds from the principal pictures in this year's Salon; each accompanied by descriptive and critical letterpress. Pictorial cover. Orders now being registered. Price about	3	8
Catalogue Illustre du Salon. Public sous la Direction de Ludovic Baschet. 2 parts. Each	2	10

Thacker & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting *Fire, Marine and Accident* business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs.1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE
Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.
Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.
Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 9.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates. Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—Noormahomed & Co.,
72, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Medows Street.
Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.
Rents collected a properties looked after on Commission.
Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.
A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.
347

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, tc

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, contains no greases. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

NOTICES

THE FOLLOWING SHARES Nos. 9, 876, 977, 1280, 1365, 1446, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1456 of the Laxumi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. standing in the name of Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale, Esqr. as well as the 1912 Dividend Warant for the same are stolen. Nobody should deal with them and if found please to hand them over to the undersigned.

T. G. GOKHALE,
c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
111

NOTICE.

WANTED GRADUATES for the tutorial staff of the Native Institution, Ahmedabad. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to

JIVANLAL V. DESAI, B. A.
Bar-at-law,
Ahmedabad.
104

LOST.

FROM 5, WODEHOUSE ROAD, on Monday night about 10 o'clock a white and tan TIBETAN TERRIER, foxy appearance and bushy tail. Answers to the name of JOU-JOU. Anyone returning the same to the owner at the above address will be rewarded.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk) ...	3 10 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra chare for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
171

DRINK
VITTEL GRAND SOURCE.

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,
PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Ved Gadi, BOMBAY
To be had of all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.
Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

SURGIGAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.
Best quality at lowest London prices.
Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
CAN BE OBTAINED IN
POONA
FROM
Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.
BOOKSELLERS,
Main Street, POONA

MATHERAN:
Mr. Shapoorji Nowrooji
Shop,
Opposite The Library

CALCUTTA:
Mr. M. L. ADDY,
51, Srigopal Mullick's Lane.

AND FROM

A. H. WHEELER & Co.
BOOKSTALLS
as under:—
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.
ESPLANA [illegible]
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
BYCULLA.
KALYAN.
MUNMAR.
BHUSAWAL.
KHANDWA.
ITARSI.
NAGPORE.
NERAL.
LONAVLA.
POONA NO. 1.
POONA NO. 2.
DHOND.
SHOLAPUR.
WADI.
HYDERABAD.
SECUNDERABAD.
BEGUMPET.
GWALIOR.
JHANSI.
BINA.
BHOPAL.
COLABA.
CHURCH GATE.
GRANT ROAD.
BANDRA.
SURAT.
BARODA.
AHMEDABAD.
WADHWAN.
AJMERE.
ABU ROAD.
MHOW.
KOTAH.
RATLAM.
PHALARA.
NEEMUCH.
REWARI.
BANDIQ

WANTED.

LOAN.—WANTED a loan of about Rs. 8,000 on substantial landed property, valued Rs. 24,000. No Brokers. Apply Box No. 24, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED.—A Competent M.A., L.L.B., failed Solicitor wants employment as a managing Clerk in an attorney's office. Please write to Box No. 025 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 105

WANTED.—Near Victoria Dock or Fort Godown 3,000 to 5,000 sq. ft. Apply Box No. 026 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 106

WANTED.—CANVASSERS and AGENTS in mofussil for Door-plates. Good commission given or salary Rs. 60. THE STAR INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Shanker Shet's Wady, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay." 108.

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED guardians to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India Teacher, L. M. S. and M. B. Subjects. Annual Scholarship offered by Dr. S. K. Mullick, M. S., M.D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates.) Rs. 30 and 25 (Non-Matriculates). Apply to THE DEAN, 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. 81.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ADVERTISING HAND CARTS. Apply Box No. 18, Bombay, 7th April, 1913. 50

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 650, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Part of comfortable FURNISHED FLAT from May 1st. Excellent position separate entrance with porch and drive. Suit married couple or bachelor. Apply Box No. 15, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

CARTON &CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay.

Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

Meals supplied by English lady neighbourhood Appllo Bunder. Excelent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties.—Apply Box No. 004 c/o "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".

Englishman thoroughly practical manufacturer of Leather & Leather Goods seeks appointment. Capable manager Indian Experience Can deal with Government contract. Highest references.—Box No. 006 c/o "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".

All the latest developments in typewriters are embodied in the L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER. Sole Agents:—G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd., Bombay.

In simplicity, durability, quality of material and exactness of construction, the new model "L. C. SMITH" TYPEWRITER invites comparison. Write for descriptive literature.

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

RELIABLE SERVANTS.

BEARER, KHITMUTGAR, DRESSING BOY, AYAH, WETNURSE, GUIDE, etc. Supply at moderate terms. Apply to

ELLISSON & Co.,
45, Hornby Road,
Century Building.
92

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
6-30, 8-30 and 10.

Dumas's Great Novel
MONTE CRISTO,
Acted before your eyes.
For power and beauty this film is unsurpassed.

OUR SCIENTIFIC FILM,
Circulation of the Blood,
The secrets of life revealed.

I Ask Your Daughter in Marriage;
The story of a resourceful lover.

RIEDL BROTHERS
In a new and improved programme.
BY GENERAL REQUEST
THE GRAND NATIONAL.
Every night at 10 o'clock show.

FRAMJI COWASJI HALL.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
GRAND CONCERT
BY
Miss GAUHAR JAN.
FROM CALCUTTA.
SPECIAL NIGHT
SPECIAL BHAIRAWIS.
SATURDAY, 10th MAY
AT 9-30 P.M. (S. T.)
RESERVED SEATS Rs. 5 and 3.
UNRESERVED SEATS Rs. 2.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co., LTD.

THE SOUTH INDIAN STAGE IN BOMBAY.

(Under the Distinguished Patronage of Sir Balachandra Krishna, Kt., J. P., the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, J. P., and Mr. K. S. Ayer, B.A., J.P., F.S.A.A. (Lond).

THE SHRI KRISHNARAJA MANORANJIT NATAK SABHA OF MYSORE will give three of their well-known Ramayana plays, *in Tamil*, at the Empire Theatre, on the nights mentioned below:—

8th. LANKA DAHAN.
9th. GARUDA GHARVA BHANGA.
13th. MYRAVANA CHARITHRI.

Lovers of the Ramayan, and of South Indian music are requested to patronise us.

ANJANEYA C. GOVINDSAMY,
Proprietor
112

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BOATING CLUBS.
AUCTION SALE OF SAILING YACHT "BREJ" AND ITS EMERGENCY BOAT.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of May, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, on the Apollo Bunder, the sailing Yacht "Brej" which contains a cabin, dressing room, kitchen, etc., with its emergency boat in sailing order.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th May, 1913. 251

BALL BEARINGS
Mean Increased Efficiency, Accuracy, Durability
THE
L. C. SMITH & BROS.
TYPEWRITER

VISIBLE WRITING
UNLIMITED SPEED
is equipedp with Ball Bearings throughout.
Write to-day for descriptive pamphlets.
Sole Agents—
G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, LTD.,
BOMBAY.
179

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35 HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on Friday, the 9th May, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 563, 573, and 573A. Case No. 304, Memonwada Road.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE INAM LAND, measuring about 46,084 square yards, situated at Dharavi, 5 minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mahim station.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Dhanjibhoy Wadia. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will put up for sale at the premises by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in one single lot the property hereinafter described:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Inam Land, exclusive of the area covered by the Municipal natural water course passing through it, admeasuring about 46,084 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the Dharavi Road, on the South by the Municipal natural water course, on the East by properties of the late Mr. Mahomed Abba and others, and on the West by a 40 feet wide public road known as the old G. I. P. Railway track which said land forms part of the Collector's New Survey No. 266.

If the above is not disposed off as a single lot, the whole plot wil be put up for sale immediately after on the same day in 6 different lots:—

Plot No. 1	admeasuring	about 6,950 square yards.
Plot No. 2	admeasuring	about 9,541 square yards.
Plot No. 3	admeasuring	about 3,495 square yards.
Plot No. 4	admeasuring	about 9,963 square yards.
Plot No. 5	admeasuring	about 8,100 square yards.
Plot No. 6	admeasuring	about 6,322 square yards.

Private offers for the whole plot or any one or more of the 6 plots will be received by the Undersigned before the sale.

For further particulars, conditions of sales, plans, and detailed description of the 6 plots, apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 7th May, 1913. 256

D'LAL & COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND MACHINE GIN STORES SUPPLIERS.
AUCTION SALE OF 700 BAGS FARINA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vadilal Nathubhai and Sons, of Ahmedabad, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors Achritlal Dowlatrao, Messrs. D'LAL and Co. will sell at their Rooms in El. Circle, Fort, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th May, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

700 bags farina in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

The above stuff can be inspected at road No. 3, Wadi Bunder Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and delivery orders taken within 2 days of the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate near Love Lane, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulji, Khambatta and Thackeredas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee. Bai Nandgavri, widow of Hiralal Dharamdas Sariya, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Sardar Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke. Messrs. D'LAL and Co. Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of May, 1913, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.):—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that pieces or parcel of Government lease hold land, bearing New Survey No. 7/3693, situate, lying, and being near Love Lane, Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing new Survey No. 8/3693 in the occupation of Gangaram Chawan, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 6/3693, in the occupation of Meghji Moorji, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 6/3693, in the occupation of Bapuji Vitha, and on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 17/3693, in the occupation of Dharamsey Megji and another, and which said piece of Government land is assessed by the Collector and Collector of Municipal Rate Assessed Taxes under Ward No. 62II. Street and T and which said piece of land admeasures No. 2, 677 square yards or thereabouts. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulji, Khambhata and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office, No. 7, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commision Agents,
El.Circle, Fort.
3666.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Builds up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

REORGANISATION SCHEME.

£ 99,000 A YEAR WANTED.

Far-reaching proposals are embodied in the final report, issued in mail week, of the Royal Commission on University Education in London. Their recommendations involve a thorough reorganisation of the University of London, and will necessitate an addition to its income of £99,000 a year, says the "Daily Telegraph."

The Commissioners have decisively rejected the suggestions that there should be a separate technological university in London, having as its centre the Imperial College. They condemn the establishment of such an institution as unjust and unbusinesslike.

DEFECTS IN ORGANISATION.

To the Commissioners it appears that the two fundamental questions of the reference are (a) How does the present organisation of the University of London work? and (b) What provision ought to be made in London for university teaching and research?

They have come to the conclusion that the existing organisation is fundamentally defective, mainly on account of:

(1) The present relations of the internal and external sides of the University:

(2) The existing combination with the University of a large number of institutions differently related to it, and of different educational standard and aims.

The defects under the first head are largely due to departures from the recommendations of the Gresham Commission, and originate in the provisions of the schedule to the Act of 1898. The machinery of government has caused difficulties, delays, and friction, so frequent and so serious as to have hampered progress and endangered the efficient working of the University.

As regards the second point, the Commissioners state that the variety and complete financial independence of the teaching institutions connected with the University have prevented it from organising the higher education of London—a duty imposed upon it by statute. The University has no control over the teachers in its schools, no power to prevent duplication of departments in them, or to insist on the abandonment of work better done elsewhere. Neither can it prevent duplication of institutions. This limitation of power over the greater teaching institutions makes it impossible to bring them into true academical relations with the University. Hence financial control by the University is essential for the organisation of the teaching with which it is concerned.

The Polytechnics are in competition with one another, especially in their day classes, and these compete with the day classes in the schools of the University. They have suffered from their too rapid growth and success. Some overlapping between different grades of institutions is inevitable and desirable, but in the Commissioners' opinion, it is dangerous, not only to the institutions, but to university education as a whole, to divert them from the work for which they were founded, and for which they are still needed.

It is added that some of these difficulties might have been overcome, or at least greatly reduced, if the University had been in possession of substantial funds and had wisely administered them with these ends in view.

DEGREES AND EXAMINATIONS.

Having defined the essentials of university education, the Commissioners express the opinion that special research institutes should not form part of the university organisation. They regard the establishment of a University Press, however, as an essential function. Technological instruction should be included, and the University should be enabled to establish and maintain classes for working men and women.

With regard to degrees and examinations, it is pointed out that the sole test imposed on the external side is that of examination, and that the lapse of time between the examinations, is the only condition for securing the student's education. This test is one of knowledge only, not of education or of the quality of the work. A wide syllabus of prescribed subjects, with an external examination as the test of the information acquired, inevitably tends to uneducational methods of work. It may be an incentive to work, but it is a fallacy to assume that self-education is achieved by any but the very exceptional man, or is induced by the examination.

"We are convinced," proceed the Commissioners, "that both a detailed syllabus and an external examination are inconsistent with the true interests of university education, injurious to the students, degrading to the teachers, and ineffective for the attainment of the ends they are supposed to promote. The insistence on a system of external examinations is always based upon want of faith in the teachers. Even the so-called internal examinations of the University of London are practically external, because of the large number of institutions involved and the demands of the common syllabus; and the syllabus is a device to maintain a standard among institutions which are not all of university rank. The effect upon the students and the teachers is disastrous. Degrees should not be awarded upon examination alone, but should, subject to proper safeguards, be practically the certificates given by the professors upon the whole record of the student's work."

On the Committee for Technology—three fourths of whose members will consist of men of affairs and persons with special scientific knowledge of the professions and industries concerned—will devolve the control of:

1. The annual income received by the Governing Body of the Imperial College, and the use of all land and buildings available for that institution.

2. The annual income received by the University in respect of the departments of engineering at University College and King's College, and the use of the land and buildings at present available for them so long as those departments are maintained.

3. Any additional funds and buildings the Senate may see fit to assign for the purpose.

Other proposed committees of the Senate will supervise the curricula and examinations for degrees for students, the work connected with the extension of University teaching and that connected with tutorial classes for working men and women, and the work connected with school examinations.

COLLEGES AND DEPARTMENTS.

The Faculties proposed are those of Arts, Science, Technology, Economics, Medicine, Laws, and Theology. For the present there will be no faculty of Music, but the University will have power to establish one in future if it has the means of supporting the necessary professorships and considers a separate faculty would be useful.

Subject to certain conditions, matriculated students other than those in schools of the Unversity will be admitted to the general examination for all degrees except those in medicine and technology. Provision is made for external examinations for degree in music.

No student will be registered as an undergraduate of the University until he has reached the age of 17. A small fee will be charged annually to all registered University students.

The University will establish and maintain out of funds specially raised for the purpose, hostels, preferably in the suburbs, where students may live together irrespective of the faculty to which their studies belong. It will also encourage the formation and maintaince of other societies and clubs open to all registered undergraduate and graduate students, and will provide the necessary accommodation for this purpose, as well as headquarters for the Officers Training Corps in the central buildings.

It is further proposed:

UNIVERSITY PRESS.

That the University shall establish a University Press under its own full control for the publication of longer original works contributed by teachers of the University, by teachers in schools of the University, and by students of the University;

That the present University Extension lectures shall be continued;

That the tutorial classes hitherto conducted in connection with the Workers' Educational Association shall be continued and developed, the University providing a centre for this movement in the Goldsmiths' College;

That the University shall cease to inspect schools, while continuing for the present to conduct school examinations qualifying pupils for admissions as matriculated students.

PRISONER'S CIGARETTES.

WARDER AND PALMIST WITH AN "OILY TONGUE."

Charges of "bringing a fermented liquor" for use within Walton Prison, and of unlawfully conveying a letter and newspaper into the prison, were made at Liverpool Police Court in mail week against a warder and instructor named Joseph Smith.

Mr. Paxton, who prosecuted, said Smith received 10s. 6d. a week from a prisoner's wife for supplying the prisoner, a man named Blair, who had been before the magistrate a few weeks ago for palmistry, with daily newspapers, letters, cigarettes, and a flask of port wine. The cigarettes were enclosed in the wife's letters. Smith must have known there were cigarettes in the letter, for he told the man to be careful about the smoke.

The thing was done, said counsel, for a reward and not out of charity. There was also a promise that when Blair was released Smith would have a bonus. He had already received three or four payments of a guinea at intervals of a fortnight.

Smith, who pleaded guilty, said the prisoner had an oily tongue, and could persuade him to do anything.

The stipendiary said he was glad to know that the woman from whom he had taken the money was not in necessitous circumstances, otherwise Smith would have gone to gaol. On the first charge he would have to pay a fine of £15 and £5 5s. cost, and on the second £5 and costs, or one month.

The Congress of the Free State portion of the South African party has been fixed to take place at Bloemfontein on May 21. The date is significant, as the Congress will be held during the parliamentary session, and it is known that Mr. Hertzog's exclusion from the Cabinet will be the principal subject of discussion.

Too Much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results.

A PRIMÆVAL WOMAN.

HUMAN SKULL WITH APELIKE JAW.

PREHISTORIC SUFFRAGETTE.

By a strange coincidence two skulls, the earliest known relics of primaeval man, were recently exhibited before two different gatherings of experts. Both of these skulls must have lain in the ground where they fell, or where their bodies drifted, or where perchance they were buried so long ago that no one but the geologist can find out anything about them.

Dr. Arthur Smith Woodward showed the first of these in his lecture on "Recent Discoveries of Early Man." It was discovered in a very fragmentary condition in the gravel at Piltdown, near Fletching, in Sussex, and has already been shown to a few geologists at the Geological Society. Yesterday all the little parts of it that had been gathered up from the roadside excavation, where the workman found traces of them, were exhibited. The little bits fitted like a jig-saw puzzle, excepting for one little detail. The lower jaw—more monkey-like than the other bones—might possibly have belonged to something else. But nearly all the brain case was there. It must have been the case of a very little brain. As exhibited the bones were set on a plaster head, and there can be no doubt about their perfect accuracy, because Dr. Woodward showed how vein markings and arterial markings gave perfect indications of where each fragment should go.

Many scientists came down to the lecturer's table, after he had finished, to look at the way it had been put together. What they saw was a brown covering of very great thickness, fitting beautifully over parts of the artificial brain. A long crack running down between the eyes and a big triangular patch at the back of the head showed where parts of the bones had been lost. One of those who inspected it—a very distinguished scientist—was asked by two ladies what he thought about it. He said: "It must have been some prehistoric suffragette." This was probably caused by a reminiscence of what Dr. Woodward had said in his lecture about the evidence of the skull having belonged to a female. Dr. Woodward's own comments were: "The skull is unusually thick, with a brain capacity of 1070 cubic centimetres—the lowest type of brain hitherto seen in a human skull."

AEROPLANES WITHOUT PILOTS.

FRENCHMAN'S INVENTION.

One of the most important questions for constructors of aeroplanes has always been the search for some system of automatic balance to prevent sudden capsizing, which is a cause of so many fatal accidents. If M. Quinton, president of the Aerial League, can be believed, this problem has been solved by the invention of M. Moreau, which was hitherto little known owing to a want of money, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard."

In mail week, however, M. Quinton, who has been writing articles on this subject in the "Eclair," received an anonymous letter enclosing a cheque for £400 from an inhabitant of Alsace. The writer stated that he wished to assist Moreau in his patriotic work in the hope that his discovery may contribute to a victory of French arms. M. Quinton immediately forwarded the money, which seems to have come very opportunely, as Moreau, after years of experiment, had lately been compelled by want of funds to abandon further practical trials and return to daily work as a typesetter.

Moreau's invention reduces the perpetual tension experienced by present aviators to zero by making the aeroplane stable in itself, requiring no pilot's care to preserve the equilibrium.

When a boy, Moreau was a great kite flyer and a watcher of birds, especially crows, which are clumsy fliers. He noticed, whenever a crow had a tendency to come down head first it raised its tail, and the pressure of the air immediately brought the body horizontal. From these observations Moreau got ideas, upon which he commenced to work. He was not rich, living in a small cottage with a wife and five children, but he built a little shed and began experimenting ten or eleven years ago. For seven years he kept steadily working, but, being misunderstood, he was generally regarded by the neighbours and peasantry of Combs la Ville as a harmless lunatic. By 1905 he constructed a model, but without motor or screw. This machine was able in all weathers to fly a speed of 25 miles an hour, and made journeys of about three-quarters of a mile at a height of about 130ft. Strangers seeing the little machine flying about asked villagers who it belonged to, and they merely replied: "Don't pay attention. It is only our madman's."

Rewards have been given by the Czar to the entire crew of the submarine Minoga, which sank off Libau, when the fate of the crew hung in the balance for nine hours. Some of the men have also received promotion.

Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKEY.
Sold Everywhere.

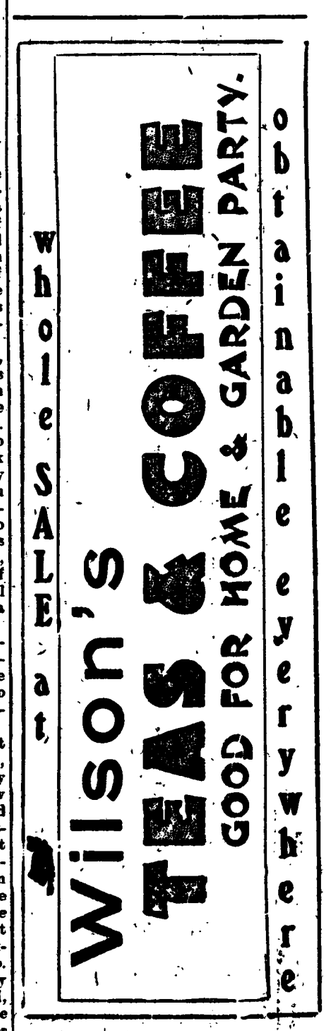
TIMELY HAIR TONIC.

Now is the time to use Kaminia Oil, the best hair tonic. Its use will insure you a clean scalp, and healthy growing hair. The spring time is the hair growing time, as it is the growing time for all things. Hair that gets a good start in the spring when the blood is coursing in every part of the system, stands a fair chance to pass through the scalp-sweating summer seasen without dandruff.

Kaminia Oil insnres summer hair health by making the hair healthy in the spring time. A most efficacious oil for hair dressing and daintily perfumed.

Re. 1-0-0 per bottle V.P. extra.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 C, Juma Musjid,
BOMBAY
169



WILSON'S
TEA AND COFFEE DEPOT.
90-92, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
19.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-east Punjab and clear over the rest of the division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are generally much above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud persists in lower Sind, while skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Maximum temperature is higher than usual at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average in Gujarat. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skiess re lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar; the minimum is above the average at Hyderabad and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms associated with light rain are reported from Mysore, the Carnatic and Ceylon. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the greater portion of the southern half of the Peninsula. Moderate cloud persists in lower Sind. Sea is rough at Colombo and slight at Karachi.

Some thunder-showers are likely in Mysore, the Maratha Deccan and the extreme south. A few falls may occur in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation. 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 5th	98°3	77°0	87	..	6·31	—4·63
Jask	85°3	75°3	76	..	4·18	+0·11
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 5th	103°3	84°1	45	..	5·50	+1·80
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113°3	80°5	40	..	1·11	—0·61
Rawalpindi	103°4	77°7	34	..	3·11	—0·14
Lahore	111°4	82°2	33	..	3·33	—0·48
Sirsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	111°3	84°5	41	..	1·81	—0·20
Delhi	105°9	80°3	45	..	2·37	—0·84
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	107°0	61°5	32	..	2·50	+8·65
Mainpuri	107°3	80°1	33	..	1·84	—0·69
Jhansi	109°6	78°5	27	..	2·01	—0·08
Cawnpore	104°2	80°4	37	..	4·83	+2·61
Allahabad	104°6	78°5	34	..	4·39	+2·10
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	118°6	75°6	56	..	0·44	—0·87
Karachi	88°0	79°5	79	..	1·27	—0·32
Ajmer	106°1	80°2	37	..	0·38	—1·18
Jaipur	110°2	78°6	29	..	0·47	—1·15
Kotah	111°6	84°6	23	..	0·56	—0·76
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100°5	76°5	64	..	0·00	—0·58
Dwarka	86°8	80°7	75	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval	85°6	77°8	81	..	0·63	—0·46
Rajkot	106°1	71°3	71	..	0·48	—0·07
Bhavnagar Para.	101°0	73°3	80	..	0·44	—0·25
Surat	100°9	76°1	79	..	3·58	+3·19
Ahmedabad	105°1	76°7	72	..	0·34	—0·09
Deesa	105°3	72°9	69	..	0·44	—0·56
Neemuch	106°9	74·0	28	..	0·76	—0·16
Indore	105°6	78°1	40	..	3·74	+2·70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106°8	73°3	22	..	7·43	+4·54
Saugor	106°8	61°7	16	..	3·83	+1·19
Hoshangabad	109°6	86°4	20	..	3·94	+2·08
Khandwa	109°2	82°1	39	..	4·36	+2·97
Akola	111°2	82°0	21	..	1·65	—0·56
Amraoti	110°3	80°3	28	..	0·32	—2·02
Nagpur	111°6	79°3	15	..	1·22	—1·92
Chanda	113°5	73°5	28	..	6·24	+2·74
Raipur	108°7	76°6	21	..	3·50	+0·56
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90°8	79°8	79	..	3·62	+2·97
Ratnagiri	90°3	80°4	64	..	10·70	+9·86
Mormugao	92°0	81°2	70	..	3·25	+1·12
Karwar	91°2	82°5	70	..	3·24	+0·74
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107°4	74°6	27	..	5·07	+4·00
Ahmednagar	105°1	71°5	23	..	1·18	—1·61
Poona	101°5	70°3	21	..	3·44	+1·68
Sholapur	107°3	79°1	26	..	1·01	—1·28
Bijapur	105°2	75°8	55	..	2·39	+0·02
Belgaum	96°5	67°5	77	..	2·54	—2·79
Aurangabad	105°9	84°7	35	..	1·15	—0·62
Nizamabad (Indur).	111°4	77°2	20	..	3·34	+0·45
Hyderabad	108°3	83°7	42	..	1·90	—1·43
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91°2	81°3	66	..	6·10	+0·85
Calicut	90°8	76°6	75	..	7·88	—4·02
Cochin	92°7	76°7	74	..	5·91	—8·94
Colombo	87°5	79°5	85	0·27	54·65	+14·71
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	108°3	84°2	82	..	2·27	—5·35
Bellary	105°0	78°3	62	0·02	4·50	+0·94
Cuddapah	106°5	83°0	45	..	10·31	+4·86
Madras	100°0	81°5	50	..	1·99	—0·12
Bangalore	95°3	67°3	75	0·13	3·38	—2·95
Coimbatore	96°4	68°8	94	0·19	14·61	+6·60
Trichinopoly	107°6	76°3	69	0·30	6·57	—5·21
Negapatam	99°7	81°7	85	..	27·17	+3·20

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 90 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 7th May 1913 was 30·021 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 7.

There has been no rain in North-east India, but thunderstorms are reported from Burma, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Provinces and south of the Peninsula, the chief falls of rain being Tavoy, and Toungoo 1½ inches, Mysore and Mercara one.

The depression over the Punjab is less marked, but will probably continue to affect the weather giving dust and thunderstorms. A disturbance appears to be forming over the Andaman sea.

Forecast: No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 6th May 1913

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	inches 29·785
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	„ 77·8
Dew Point	..	„ 75·4
Relative humidity of Air	..	„ 0·745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	1·6
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 90·8
Minimum do. do.	..	„ 78·8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		nw. nne, e, wnw, w, wnw,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	..	miles 125

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	May.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	8	0 52 a	28 7	m 6 3	15 2
				6 46 a	18 10
Fri.	9	m 0 32	26 6	m 9 37	14 11
		1 31 a	28 5	7 24 a	19 2
Sun.	11	m 1 56	25 7	m 7 53	14 11
		3 5 a	27 6	9 5 a	19 7
Mon.	12	m 2 49	24 11	m 8 44	16 10
		4 5 a	26 11	10 17 a	20 5
Tues.	13	m 3 59	24 5	m 9 49	17 11
		5 8 a	26 6	11 46 a	19 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
6. (Tues.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2 m.
7. (Wed.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 2 m.
8. (Thurs).	6h. 8m.	7h. 3 m.
9. (Fri.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 3 m.
12. (Mon.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 4 m.
13. (Tues.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 4 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, April 28th, 11 h. 39·2 m. A. M.; New Moon, May 6th, 1 h, 54·3 m. P. M.; First quarter, 13th, 5 h. 15·0 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 20th 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m. A. M.

SHIPBUILDING SENSATIONS.

BRITISH STEAMERS TO BE BUILT IN FRANCE.

High wages in the British shipyards, and the fact that the men deliberately lost 20 to 25 per cent. of their time attending football matches and other forms of recreation, are responsible for the fact that three large British steamers, costing together half a million sterling, are to be built in France, an event which is declared to be unprecedented in our recent industrial history. The vessels will be built with supports for guns which, in accordance with Mr. Churchill's scheme, would be supplied by the Admiralty in the event of the ships being used in war time. The announcement was made in the "Times", and created the utmost surprise. We built more ships than all the rest of the world and build for many Foreign nations. But this is believed to be the first time that an important British contract has gone abroad. A British firm requires four passenger and cargo steamers for trade between this country and the overseas dominions. They are to be of 10,000 tons. Three will be built at Dunkirk by the Societe des Ateliers et Chantiers de France, and the fourth is to be constructed by the North-East Coast Company. The vessels are all required in the course of next year, and the difficulty of securing delivery from British yards was one of the reasons for placing this large order in France. Though the French firm is a builder of engines, rough castings of the machinery for the ships will be sent to Dunkirk from this country, and on these castings French import duties will have to be paid. Yet the contract for the vessels has been given to the Dunkirk firm because the total cost will be less than if they were to be built in this country. One reason why British shipyards cannot do more work at the present time is that the men not only refuse to work overtime, but also are not accustomed to working full-time.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

With admission fee.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajputs L. Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens on Saturday, 10th instant, commencing at 6 p.m. (Standard Time).

PROGRAMME.

March	Mauhattan Beach	Sousa.
Overture	La Reine Dun Jur	Adam.
Valse	The Dollar Princes	Fall.
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton.
Serenade	O, Sole Mio	Capua.
Patrol	The Oriental Petrol	Kape
Two Step	Down in Jungle Town	Darewski.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

White Lotus Day: Theosophists' Celebrations.

Meeting of the citizens of Bombay to arrange for the celebration of H. E. the Viceroy's birthday, Municipal Corporation Hall, 5-40 p.m.

Fancy Bazaar, Convent Grounds, Parel.

SATURDAY, MAY 10.

Mahableshwar Races.

Open Air Entertainment in aid of the Bombay Sanitary Association Building Fund, Cooperage, 9-30.

MONDAY, MAY 12.

Mahableshwar Races.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 6.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	75⅞
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25·22
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	85⅝
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20·46
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)		90¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	2 7/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	3 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4⅛
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	..	4⅛
Bar Silver Spot	..	27¾
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	27 7/8
Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet steady.		
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	77/9
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	..	64 1/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	..	1/3 7/8
Interest day to day loans	..	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	..	3¼
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.		
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	..	£100,000
Transfers on Madras Rs. 1,00,000	..	@ ½ 3/32

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 7.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper market remained in a sea-saw state to-day and fluctuated within the range of about two annas. The Market opened firm and a few transactions were reported at about Rs. 96-3-6, but gradually the quotation went low and the closing rate stood at Rs. 96-2-6 for the 30th of May delivery.

The demand for ready paper was active and was placed at annas one and a half higher than the rate ruling for account.

5 per cent. Sanitary Bonds (long dated) changed hands at Rs. 117 in a small lot.

SHARES.

There was noticed a little bit of vivacity in the Cotton Mill Share Market to-day and an improvement in some of the Mill Shares took place.

Standards advanced to Rs. 1,300 x.d. for June delivery.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 502½ at the commencement but closed at Rs. 507½ for June delivery.

Davids changed at prices varying from Rs. 488-12 to Rs. 495 for June.

Currimbhai stood firm at Rs. 280.

Madhavji advanced to Rs. 1,445.

Coorlas changed hands at Rs. 705 x.d.

Finlays advanced to Rs. 363½.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares declined to Rs. 615.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate Shares dropped to Rs. 20¾.

In Press Share there was no life.

Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 65-12 in a big lot.

Eastern Bank Shares stood at Rs. 86-8 x.d.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares remained neglected but firm. Deferred stood steady at Rs. 224 and Ordinary at Rs. 101 for June delivery.

The Monthly Report issued by the Sound Investment, Agency, 31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, speaks of the operations in the month of April on the Bombay Stock Exchange as follows:—

The Government Paper Market remained active and lively throughout the month, and the amount of business done was on a very large scale. In the commencement of the month the Market assumed a dull and depressed tone and the quotation stood in the vicinity of Rs. 95-10-0; but later on a reduction of 1 p.c. in the Bank of Bengal rate brought sudden vivacity into the Market, and gradually the quotation advanced to Rs. 96-2-0. For a number of days the Market preserved a firm tone, but the alarming news of the political complications on the Continent cast a gloomy shadow over the Market during the week last of the month, which resulted in a sharp drop in the price of the gilt-edged security. The lowest quotation of the month was Rs. 95-9-6, while the highest was Rs. 96-2-0. The Settlement passed off smoothly at Rs. 95-12-6 on the 30th April. A demand for ready paper remained brisk. There has been no change in the Bank of Bombay rate, which remains at 7 p.c. since 3rd April.

The Bond Market exhibited some signes of improvement and all sorts of Bonds were placed at higher rates.

The deadly dullness of the last month in Bank shares disappeared and a fair demand of this class of security was noticed throughout the month. The Indians Specie Bank shares which had considerably dropped witnessed a fair rise and touched Rs. 69, but subsequently declined to Rs. 67. The Bank of Bombay shares also advanced to Rs. 1710, the Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 65-8 and the Central Bank of India shares to Rs. 30-4. The estern Bank shares stood steady at Rs. 86-8 x.d.

Only a moderate business was put through in Railway shares. Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway shares kept in good request and a rise of about Rs. 35 was reported in them. Gujrat Railway shares improved to Rs. 122, due to the fact that the Company is shortly going to issue new shares and the present shareholders will have a first claim over them. Tapti Valley Railway shares remained stationary. The Prospectus of the Upper Sind Light Railway Jacobabad-Kushmore Feeder, Ltd., has been recently issued by Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., Karachi, and it is stated therein that three-furths of the capital of the Company (Rs. 15 lakhs) have been already subscribed. We recommend these shares to those who desire to go in for a sound and steady sort of investment.

Though a fair volume of business was done in the Tata Iron & Steel Co. shares very few fluctuations took place in them. Both the Ordinary and the Deferred shares maintained an unprecedented steadiness. A recovery in the price of the Shivarajpur Syndicate shares was noticed as was referred to by us in our last issue. Tata Hydro-Electric Ordinary and Preference shares remained steady but neglected.

Among Miscellaneous shares the Bombay Burma Trading shares advanced by leaps and bounds and a big lot of shares changed hands at Rs. 640, but immediately a decline set in some shareholders came forward to dispose of their holdings in order to take advantage of high rates. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ordinary shares kept in active demand which resulted in a substantial rise in price. The improvement in the above shares has its foundation on the expectation of a higher dividend this time. The sudden shrinkage which had taken place in the Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares, due to very poor dividend, brought forth several investors being attracted by low rates, and a substantial revival in the price of these shares was the outcome.

A better feeling prevailed in the Cotton Mill Share Market which had assumed a bearish tendency since December last, and quotations advanced all round. Undoubtedly, in October last the prices had been pushed up considerably more than the circumstances warranted, but after the inevitable slump that followed the phenomenal boom things are now adjusting themselves, and prices of Cotton Mill shares are slowly moving up and are likely to continue to do so up to a reasonable limit provided the moonsoon turns out to be favourable, the rates of cotton are maintained at a low level and the sale of yarn, after the settlement of the Chinese loan under the aegis of the Six-Power group, in foreign markets at remunerative rates is resumed. The present improvement in rates is probably due to slight easing off in the extreme monetary stringency lately ruling. Besides, handsome dividend declared by some of the Mills is also a factor which has contributed to the rise.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The Exchange Market opened this morning a shade easier.

The Bank Telegraphic Transfers were on offer at 1s. 4 3/64d., but the notes in demand were only available for the whole month in one quarter at 1s. 4 1/16d.

In Government Paper 3½ per cent. rates stood at Rs. 96-2 and for small Rs. 96-6.

There was but little life in the share market, the few transactions recorded being evenly divided between jute and coal investments and the values being well maintained in both departments.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 6.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	5,500 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	„
Total Day's Imports	8,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton, Spot:—Unchanged. Quiet.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Moderately active.	
Mid. Americans	6·62 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·95 d.
New York 11 a.m: (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·47 Oct. 10·95
New York Official noon call	July 11·45 Oct. 10·95
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 11·96 Oct. 11·00

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·34	6·38
J. J.	6·32	6·35
J. A.	6·29	6·32
A. S.	6·18	6·22
S. O.	6·05	6·09
O. N.	5·98	6·02
N. D.	5·95	5·99
D. J.	5·94	5·98
F. M.	5·94	5·98

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	10,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing Price.	To-day's Price.
M. J.	6·38	6·35
J. J.	6·35	6·32
J. A.	6·32	6·29
A. S.	6·22	6·19
S. O.	6·09	6·06
O. N.	6·02	5·99
N. D.	5·99	5·96
D. J.	5·98	5·95
J. F.	5·98	5·95

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 6.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards.	
16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading	7/9
„ „ 44" by 39 yards	
14 by 13—8 lbs.	8/5
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3/1
„ Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2/2¾
Shirtings 32/33" by 42 yards	
Liepmann No. 1,500	2/6¼
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	13-8½
40's Bannermills Twist	11
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	10¼
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	6-5/32
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers
Months	May June
Water Twist American 30's	10¼
„ „ „ 40's	11¼
Mule „ „ 40's	11
„ „ „ 50's	12¾
„ „ „ 60's	15
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16½
„ „ „ 50's	17
„ „ „ 60's	18
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—Good biz doing.	
„ "Cloths" ..Steady, Prices firm.	
Weft American 54's	11¾
„ Egyptian 30's	18¾
Tone "Yarns"	steady.
Weft Egyptian "32's	12¾
Twist 32's "W.T.C."	10 3/16
„ 32's "B"	10¼
„ 36's "W.T.C."	10 7/16
„ 36's "B"	10¼
„ 42's	12¾
„ American "60's	16¾
„ Egyptian "60's	17¼
„ „ „80's	22

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 14,000
Day's Exports to Continent .....—
Futures at New York, July, 11·39. Previous closing price 11·44.
Futures at New York, October, 10·88. Previous closing price 10·89.

Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined later owing to favorable weather reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 11·90. Previous price 11·85.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 3/16 Previous price 12¼

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans, July, 11·84. Previous price 11·87.
„ „ October, 11·97. Previous price 11·01.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11½
Demand Bills 4·86 5/8.
Silver Commercial Bars 60.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 7.

The local cotton market was quiet but steady. Japan shippers bought a small line of Broach Ready parcels at Rs. 282/- whereas shippers for Europe confined their purchases only to Bengal descriptions. Local mills bought moderately Westerns and Kathiawar descriptions. Sellers of Ready stocks are willing to make concessions in rates but they cannot induce buyers to buy freely. Upcountry arrivals are still very free at easier rates.

Messrs. Hornby Hamelryk & Co., of Liverpool wire that the rapid reduction in stock at New York in the face of an enormous short interest is a strong bull factor.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	241	235	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals (Liverpool Guarantee)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Super Fine	253	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	245	238	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	244	237	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	254	244	237	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	....	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	252	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	279	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	275	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	273	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum Fair staple.	265	..	..	Do.
Do. do.	....	..	..	..
Do. do.	....	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra-Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	....	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	....	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	267	..	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.	....	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	....	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	284	279	274	Do.
Do.	....	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	....	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	....	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	255	245	239	Do.
Saw Ginned. Dharwar.	....	..	286	25, May 1913
Westerns, Chutka	....	..	279	Do.
M. G. Westerns	....	..	28 5	Do.
M. G. Miraj	....	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	....	..	286	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	....	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	....	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapur	....	..	..	..

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Metals.—Standard Copper M. B. £69⅛; Copper Braziers £82½; Yellow Metal 7¼.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13/5½ sellers; May, August; Dull, biz. very limited. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12/7½ nominal; May; neglected and nothing doing. German Beetroot 88 per cent 9/7 sellers; May 9/10½ sellers; October, December quiet but steady, continental selling orders caused easier rates. F. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 14/0¾ sellers; May, September, Quiet and unchanged Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay 12-3 value; May; Firm. Javas steady nothing doing.

South American Wheat.—Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. 37¾: May, June, sellers; Dull.

Australian.—South Australian 38½ April, May, sellers.

Indian wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. 38; June, July; London. Done. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38⅝; May, June; London; nominal, quiet.

Rubber.—Para rubber 3/6 May, June; buyers, Firm.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 50; April May; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 52½; April May; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 46½; May, June Hamburg, done, quiet. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 46½; May June: Amsterdam sellers canal; quiet. Linseed Calcutta 45/1½, April June; London, done and sellers.

Linseed.—Argentine (La Plata) 43¼; May, June; Antwerp; sellers. Bombay Cottonseed 6/13/3; May, June; Hull; sellers; quiet.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. P. R. CADELL, COMMANDING.

BOMBAY, 8th MAY, 1913.

295. *Musketry.*—There will be a Spoon Shoot on Sunday the 11th May. Distances 200, 500 and 600 Yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 A. M.
No entrance fee or subscription.

296. The Machine Gun Class of "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters at 7.A.M. to-day, Thursday the 8th instant.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,710
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	65¾
Bank of Bengal	dd.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6¼ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-4
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	6¼ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	66-12
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87½
Eastern Bank, Ld.	New	5 o/o	87 XD
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	790
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	75
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	235
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	725 XD
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	530 XD
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	260 XD
Central India	May-Nov.	55	1,170
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	700 XD
Choi ol Silk	..	20	435
Coimbatore Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,452½
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	710 XD
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	112½ XD
Currimbhoy	do.	12·8	275
David	May-Nov.	20	495 XD
Edward Sassoon	..	8	185
Emperor Edward	..	25	485 XD
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	145
Fazulbhoy	May	20	507½ XD
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,615 XD
Finlay Mills	..	15	362½ XD
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	90
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	500
Indo-China Manufg	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.

THE
ASIIATC PETROLEUM Co.
(INDIA), LTD.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150° ...	5 8 0
	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125° ...	4 7 0
Rising Sun Brand 125° .	4 6 0
Ship Brand 125°	4 4 0
Bull Brand 125°	3 15 6
Swan Brand 125°	3 12 6

Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.
162

ALL INDIA
UNITED INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Established 1906.
Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	...	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	...	...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	65,000
Claims paid over	...	...	1,50,000

Special Features.
Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.
For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co
27, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Head Office:—BOMBAY.
[redacted] payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 [redacted] death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.
Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

FREE OF COST.
CARTONS CONTAINING:—
Sample Tins of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, "Nestle" Nut Milk Chocolate on receipt of 4 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.
(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 3 anna stamp only.1 Application to
"B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.
258

10-12 H. P. Belsize Cars.
NEW STOCK.
Four-seated Torpedo Bodies,
4 Cylinder,
Magneto Ignition,
Worm Drive.
Complete with Hood, Lamps, Windscreen and tools,
RS. 5,000.
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, BOMBAY.
Branches: CALCUTTA & DELHI.
183.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MANN—On the 22nd April, at 15, Clive row Calcutta, the wife of J. Younie Mann, of a daughter.
MACLEOD—On the 21st April, at 22, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of Neil MacLeod, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT—QUINN—April 23rd, at St. Thomas, Calcutta, James Edward Scott, Indian Civil Service, to Mary C. Quinn, 2nd daughter of the late James Quinn, Esq., of Templemore, Co. Tipperary, Ireland.

DEATHS.

ALGAR—At Rose Cottage Lane, Mazagon, Bombay, on 6th May, 1913, Alan Claude Algar, son of Mr. Alfred Algar, H. M.'s Customs, aged 10 years. Deeply regretted.
TRIKE—April 20th, at Edgbaston, France Alice, the dearly beloved wife of Frederick William Prike, aged 52.
SULLIVAN—On the 6th May, at Colaba, Pete. Sullivan, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Sullivan, aged 11 years 2 months and 29 days. Deeply regretted.
FORSYTH—On the 11th April, at 15, Cromwell-road, Hove, Major-General Alexander Gregor Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps, retired, son of the late Insp.-General Sir John Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B., aged 89.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
May 8th, 1913.

HEARINGS IN CAMERA.

The judgment of the House of Lords, in the appeal case of Scott (otherwise Morgan) and Braby V. Scott, reported by Reuter yesterday, settles a very important question of law. The question at issue, in the case, was the right of a party to the proceedings in a suit for nullity of marriage, heard in camera in the Divorce Court, to send the copy of the shorthand notes of the proceedings to friends. Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, presiding over the Divorce Court, held that this constituted contempt of Court, but his lordship accepted an apology and made no order, except that Mrs. Scott and her solicitors should pay the costs. The case was then taken to the Court of Appeal, where a preliminary objection was taken on behalf of the respondent, Mr. Scott, that the order being for contempt of a criminal nature, no appeal would lie. The Court of Appeal, by a majority of four judges against two, upheld the objection and dismissed the appeal. Mrs. Scott then carried the case on appeal to the House of Lords, before an exceptionally strong Court, consisting of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Haldane), Lord Halsbury, Lord Loreburn, Lord Atkinson and Lord Shaw. In the result, their lordships have quashed the judgment of the Court of Appeal, holding that Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane's order ought not to have been made. Sir Robert Finlay, who appeared for Mrs. Scott, quoted a remark of Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane that it was gross contempt of court for people to go spreading about the country the shorthand notes of what took place in his private room. The private room in this case was the Judge's Court, and what transpired there was no more private than the proceedings of a judge of the High Court. The doctrine laid down by Mr. Justice Bragrave Deane is the most dangerous that can be conceived from the point of view of the liberty of the subject. The true doctrine is that laid down by Lord Shaw, who delivered the judgment of the House of Lords, that the suggested extension of the law as to hearing cases in camera would lead directly to the impairment of the rights of the people and constitute an encroachment upon their freedom. The question in the present case was somewhat obscured by a lengthy argument bearing upon the supposed practice of the old Ecclesiastical Courts, whose jurisdiction in matrimonial matters was transferred to the Admiralty, Divorce and Probate Division of the High Court, to hear cases of nullity of marriage in camera. The argument did not come to much, and indeed the Solicitor-General, who appeared on behalf of the Treasury, had to admit that the authorities made it clear that the Ecclesiastical Courts heard some causes in public and some not. The learned Solicitor-General suggested that the distinction was probably to be found in the nature of the evidence on which the result of the suit turned. He contended that cases that turned on medical evidence as to the physical condition of one of the parties to the marriage, had always been, and should always be heard in private, while cases, in which nullity was sought on other grounds, affecting, say, the validity of the marriage on the ground of some defect in the publication of banns or that one of the parties was not free to contract marriage, were rightly heard in public. The point is not of considerable importance; but in any event, as Lord Loreburn pointed out in the course of the argument, it was strange that the Ecclesiastical Courts heard the evidence in camera but pronounced the sentence in open Court. Moreover, there were two stages in the trial of cases before the Ecclesiastical Courts—the order to hear the case in secret and the taking of the evidence in secret, and the next stage, the pronouncing of the sentence in open Court. The effect of the Divorce Act of 1857 was to unify the procedure, and the question was whether it was open to the Divorce Court to hear the whole case in secret. In answer to a question put by Lord Halsbury, the Solicitor-General expressed his inability to cite any case in which a distinction had been drawn between hearing in camera nullity causes and other causes for divorce in open Court. Plainly, the argument did not carry matters very far, so far at any rate as regards the very wide claim made by Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane that he had a right to convert his Court into a private room, and to punish every suitor who published the proceedings to his friends.

The whole practice of the Courts, in these matters, is open to grave objection. The publication of the evidence is barred, while the publication of the result is not. That is directly contrary to the dictum laid down by Mr. Justice Bragrave Deane himself, who says that everything done in chambers is private! Assuming that to be right, it is conceivable that grievous injury may be done to the reputation of a man who is a party to a suit heard in camera, the bare result of which is published. Take the case of a perfectly innocent person who is called upon to answer in private scandalous allegations which he proves to be totally false. Can it be said that this person should be content with the announcement of the result of trial and that he has no right to show that the whole case against him was false and malicious? If the practice of hearing cases in camera be right, it must be declared that no reference of any sort should be made in public to the facts or the result of the cases. The fact is, judges, high and low, are apt to play fast and loose with their own as with the rights of the people. Judges and magistrates in this country pompously hear a case in camera, and omit to take any action whatever against a newspaper which acts in deliberate contempt of their authority and publishes the names of the parties and the facts and the result of the case. The right view to take, in matters of this sort, is that a judge's right to declare that a case should be heard in camera should be very strictly defined and limited. We must await the text of Lord Shaw's judgment for a full definition of the rights of Courts to hear cases in camera, but, meanwhile, there will be general agreement with Lord Shaw's weighty dictum that the tendency has been for judges to encroach on the constitutional rights of the people; and that the effect of upholding Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane's order would be to open an easy way for judges to remove their proceedings from the light.

LITTLE LOCAL NAVIES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ill-omened campaign for Canada's little navy threatens to develop along unhealthy lines. Recent declarations by responsible Colonial statesmen reveal a gratifying readiness on the part of the daughter States to contribute to Imperial Defence. Jarring notes are not infrequent, but, in the circumstances, this is perhaps not surprising. The education of the Colonies in the first duty they owe to the Empire is but just beginning; and true friends of the Empire would rather welcome a full and patient discussion of all the aspects of the complicated problem of the organisation of Imperial Defence. It will be doing a service of doubtful utility to the Empire to stampede the Colonies into giving their consent to some scheme of contribution conceived in a moment of panic, or as the result of an appeal to sentiment. When the panic passes and reason resumes its sway, the reaction is apt to leave inconvenient effects behind. Sufficient appears to show that Australia and New Zealand have been stirred to their depths, like Canada herself, by this question of Colonial co-operation with the Imperial Government, in the organisation of defence. Mr. Allen, the New Zealand Minister for Defence, who was on a visit to Ottawa the other day, declared that he was looking forward to an organisation in which all parts of the Empire would have a practical voice, and that New Zealand looked to Canada to give the lead. In a later speech, Mr. Allen laid emphasis on the importance of arousing popular interest in the Dominions for the common naval defence of the Empire. Mr. Foster, the Canadian Minister, who is on a visit to Melbourne, proclaims the truth, which has got firm hold of the Colonial mind that the Dominions can no longer refuse to share the burden of the general defence of the Empire as well as their own special defence.

These utterances of responsible politicians and leaders of opinion do not perhaps give a clue as to the ultimate direction their aspiration will take. Canada itself, in spite of the very clear lead Mr. Borden has given, is still agitated over the question of how best to reconcile the claims of national patriotism with the claims of the Empire. We have repeatedly urged the view in these columns that Mr. Borden sees straight and sees true on this great question, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's idea of creating a little local navy runs in too narrow a groove. After every allowance is made for the claims of Colonial patriotism, the fact remains that defence cannot be dissociated from policy, and that there can be no divided authority as far as policy is concerned. Sir Wilfrid's idea of a local navy necessarily involves a local foreign policy. Is such a thing possible or even intelligible? The direction of foreign policy is an Imperial concern. Some arrangement by which the Colonies can be consulted on certain aspects of foreign policy can conceivably be made; but the inception, in its broad features, as well as the direction of foreign policy is the peculiar prerogative of the Imperial Government. An Empire with half a dozen foreign policies is foredoomed to destruction; in fact, the idea negatives any scheme of co-operation. So does the idea of several little local navies. Sir Wilfrid Laurier uses a phrase of no meaning when he says that he is not a native of the particular province in which he was born but a native of every country in which the Union Jack flies. That is all very fine; but does Sir Wilfrid realise that this involves the equal acceptance on his part—and on the part of every true citizen of the Empire—of responsibility for the defence of every part of the Empire? If he does, he must stand for the principle of unlimited liability in Empire defence, but this is in fatal conflict with his whole case for a little local navy!

The doctrine of little, local navies is inherently absurd. "Navies are instruments of international relations," says Admiral Mahan, "and their constitution and numbers must reflect a national policy." How are the Colonies to determine a national policy in the matter of defence, without any reference to the general needs of the defence of other parts of the Empire? And how, again, are they to do this without determining the foreign policy which the little local navies are to execute? Little local navies may conceivably be formed, but the Colonies cannot each have a separate foreign policy, inconsistent in whole or in part with the foreign policy of the Imperial Government. That would be a *reductio ad absurdum* of Colonial co-operation in Imperial Defence! Mr. Borden's policy embodies a fuller and more adequate conception of the needs of defence. His aim is "to increase the effective naval forces of the Empire, to safeguard our shores and our seaborne commerce and to make secure the common heritage of all who owe allegiance to the King." He conceives that at the present time her interests are best defended on the distant North Sea and he is as undoubtedly right as Sir Wilfrid Laurier is wrong.

AFTER THE CRISIS.

King Nicholas is nothing if not picturesque—and disingenuous. With a proper sense of the dramatic, he concluded the fervid discussion at his Council of War with the announcement that he would "drink the bitter cup to the dregs," and that he could not allow the curse of future generations, for plunging into a hopeless war with Europe, to rest on his name. Then seizing a pen, he drafted his telegram to Sir Edward Grey with tear-filled eyes. "I must give up Skutari, Montenegro's lawful heritage, to pledge her a better future." It sounds very beautiful, but the beauty and pathos of it is somewhat marred by the remembrance of King Nicholas's bargain with Essad Pasha, and the knowledge of the means by which he acquired Montenegro's "lawful heritage." His decision not to compromise his name with posterity, too, is consistent with the sense of expediency which has always characterised King Nicholas in his statesmanship.

It is gratifying to learn from Reuter that the diplomatists believe that the worst is now over. The terms of peace have been drafted and are now under the consideration of the various governments. The wild rumours of an Austro-Italian partition of Albania, and the bloodshed it would have involved, are shown to be unfounded. There is every prospect, therefore, that every menace to peace will shortly be removed.

THE SUFFRAGIST BILL.

The defeat of the Female Suffrage Bill was almost a foregone conclusion and interest in the debate was merely academic. It is obvious that in the present state of the public temper, provoked as it has been by the gross conduct of the militants, female suffragism has little chance of being accepted by the House of Commons. Indeed it is fairly certain that the prospects of the cause are less hopeful than they were two years ago. Logically, of course, and, as a matter of justice, the argument that, because a section of women have shown themselves unfitted to exercise the vote, therefore the majority, even if they ought to have it, must be denied their rights, will not bear examination. But the people are only logical (sometimes) in matters which affect all of them, not in those which affect only sections, and nothing is more natural, under the circumstances, than that the House of Commons should reverse the approval it has more than once accorded to the principle of female suffrage. It does not affect any votes, and members have nothing much to fear, though Cabinet Ministers may have.

According to Reuter, the debate produced nothing more interesting than an assurance from Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey that their difference of opinion on this question would not affect their warm friendship of twenty-five years. There is no reason why it should. Sir Edward Grey is merely a complacent advocate of female suffragist. He is not a militant and repudiates their tactics. It will be a poor outlook for British politics when Cabinet ministers cannot be friends because they differ on questions which are outside the immediate range of practical legislation.

CHINESE POLITICS.

Affairs in China are apparently not progressing along the lines its best well-wishers had hoped for. The causes of the quarrel over the Five Power Loan are hard to understand. The whole difficulty from the very beginning has been the manifestly hostile attitude which France had taken in Russia's behalf, and which had for its object to bring pressure on China for ulterior political ends. There is good reason to believe that Britain and Germany were not inclined to support France and Russia in the matter, while America and Japan maintained an attitude of benevolent neutrality. Things that were happening in Mongolia lent colour to the suspicion that Russia did not wish the Provisional Government to maintain order or evolve a stable administration, and, in the present condition of China, finance is the rock upon which the young Republic could be made to split. Then it was apparent that the attitude of France had undergone a material change, and the negotiations went forward. The terms offered by the Powers were not such as to arouse Chinese enthusiasm; but the affairs of the country were in so critical a condition and the need for funds so great that it was hoped that the Powers would refrain from forcing the Republic to accept the loan on terms offensive to national pride and detrimental to national interest. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen's great fear, was that the acceptance of a foreign loan would set North and South flying at each other's throat, and, in fact, precipitate the very condition of things which it was the aim of the moderate party to prevent. There was a distinct cleavage of opinion as to the choice of President, the South being almost unanimously against the re-election of Yuan-Shi-Kai. In view of the dangerous tension of feeling, it was Dr. Sen's opinion that the loan should not be pressed upon China. That he had correctly gauged popular sentiment is shown by the fact that the Lower House of Representatives have rejected the loan. As far, then, as that matter is concerned, the crisis is ended. The miserable controversy over Yuan-Shi-Kai's alleged complicity in the murder of Governor Sung has also terminated in the complete vindication of the Provisional President. It would be altogether wrong to say that China is out of the wood yet, but the patriotism of this great and long-suffering people may yet enable them to triumph over their difficulties.

DAY BY DAY.

It is notified that His Majesty the King-Emperors birthday will be celebrated in India on Tuesday the 3rd June, 1913.

The Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock and Lady Craddock, Sir James Dubolay and Lady Duboulay, General Sir Rallo Grimston, Captain and Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Dick, Miss. Howell and Mr. Morris dined at the Viceregal Lodge on Tuesday night. There was a dance at the Viceregal Lodge the same night.

The Hon. Mr. Alex. Del Mar contributes a striking article to the "Indian Review" for April, in which he endeavours to show that the Kaliyuga is older than the Christian era by ten or even thirteen centuries, and that in fact it is the starting point of every one of the eras known to the Chaldean, Greek or Roman world, and he claims to have established his contention mainly upon Western evidence. He concludes a very interesting article as follows:

"The one striking lesson it imparts is that the claims of India upon the suffrages of the civilised world have been diverted by astrology and directed into false channels. The antiquity and universal adoption of the Kaliyuga prove more cogently than any argument the great debt that civilisation owes to India. It is from that ample and venerable domain, and not from the narrow valleys of the Jordan or the Nile, that astronomical science took its birth, and whence it made its flight, until it spread over the rest of the earth, lifting it to a knowledge of the Eternal and supplying it with the means of future enlightenment and progress. And it is this neglected Mother of Nations who awaits with confidence that recognition from her progeny, which gratitude invites and filial affection enjoins. Nor has India distributed all her gifts. She has yet many reminiscences and treasures of thought to impart to the world, upon that eventful occasion when her long estranged family of nations re-united, and her ancient maternity is acclaimed!"

Sir Francis Spring, Chairman of the Madras Port Trust, and formerly Director-General of Railway Construction, read a very interesting paper before the Institution of Civil Engineers in which he described the sand movement in Madras. During the last thirty or forty years the sandy shores which for hundreds of miles stretch along the east coast of India have presented momentous problems to engineers concerned in the construction of harbours, and in the provision of smooth water in which vessels may be loaded and discharged. For miles inland the coast is almost level, and it is harassed by perpetual surf, which at certain seasons is capable of destroying all boats, except the light flat-bottomed craft handled by the native crews. In addition, the coast is subject to the action of heavy seas raised by cyclonic winds, and to a swell which in rough weather is a menace to all ships; and partly as a result of these conditions there is a ceaseless accretion of sand which threatens to overwhelm any harbour works that may be constructed.

From the estimate Sir Francis Spring has made dredging would clearly be a very slow and costly means of tackling the problem. The construction of a breakwater to lengthen the southern arm of the existing harbour is more likely to commend itself to engineers and to the Port Authority, and if it can be shown to effect a cure of a permanent character it will be welcomed by all who are concerned in the maintenance of a fair way in and about Madras Harbour. The ideal method in such works is to devise means whereby Nature can be forced to perform the necessary operations, and in this instance it is possible that by adopting a suitable design for the breakwater the sand movement may be deflected from the channels.

Vice-Admiral Cecil Burney, of the Third Battle Squadron of the Home Fleets, who has been the instrument of the Concert of Europe in the demonstration against Montenegro, is the son of the late Captain Charles Burney, C.B., R.N. He entered the Navy nearly forty-two years ago, and reached his present rank in September last. As a young officer he served in the Royal Yacht, and say service in the Egyptian war of 1882, being in charge of a gatling gun at the battles of Tel-el-Mahuta and Kassassin. He also took part in the Soudan campaign two years later, and accompanied Sir Charles Warren's expedition into the desert for the capture of the murderers of Professor Palmer and his party. He first hoisted his flag as a rear-admiral in the Home Fleet. While still a junior flag officer, he was placed in command of the Atlantic Fleet, in December, 1911, and later transfefred his flag to the Third Squadron. He now flies it on the battleship King Edward VII., and has five of the sister ships with him in the Mediterrancan, though only his flagship and the light cruiser Dartmouth are actually taking part in the present demonstration.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AS HUNTER.

HIS NEW BOOK ON THE CHASE.

The German Crown Prince, who has already made his debut as an author with a book descriptive of his tour in India, is now publishing simultaneously in Berlin, Vienna, London, and Paris his "Journal of the Chase," from which the "Matin" gives the following extracts as indicative at once of the style of the Imperial writer and the love of Nature by which he appears to be inspired:—

"It is not only the joy of combat—if one may to-day dare to name it combat—that draws the hunter to the plain or the mountain. The great book of marvellous Nature, just as it was created by God, is spread out before him. Nature, glorious and splendid, speaks to him in the magnificence of sunrise, in the repose of the earth at midday, and in the calm of the evening which spreads peace over the forests and the fields. Her voice is heard in the storm which thunders in the mountains, and her varying moods inspire the hunter to perpetual reverence for the Divine.

"It is always somewhat risky to discuss opinions, and religious opinions in particular. For myself, I may say that the maxim of my great ancestor, 'In my kingdom each one may live after his own fashion,' finds a response in my innermost being, and I never feel myself nearer the Divine than when, gun on knee, I find myself in a mountain solitude lighted by the morning glory of the sun, or in the depths of the forests in the exquisite and blissful calm of the evening. The littleness of man in the face of the vastness of Nature and the works of the Creator—whatever name one may give to the Deity—the delights of reverie and tranquil meditation which alternate with the tension of body and mind that obtains whilst one is actively engaged in the chase—these are sensations which are felt to the full by the true sportsman."

ASSAM TEA PLANTER'S ACQUITTAL.

COMPLAINANT'S PROSECUTION ASKED FOR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SYLHET, May 7.

Yesterday after Mr. Dawson, of Irabhul Tea Estate, was acquitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet of the charge of unlawful assembly and abetment of theft, he applied for sanction to prosecute Ram Govinda, complainant, for lodging a false complaint.

The Court issued notice on Ram Govinda to show cause why he should not be prosecuted.

NICHOLAS' GRIEF.

AFFECTING SCENE IN COUNCIL.

"NEVER HAVE I SUFFERED SUCH TORMENT."

The Ambassadors have decided that the international naval detachment is to occupy Skutari till the new Albanian administration is established.
In the meantime a change has come over the tone of the Austrian Press which is now counselling a policy of prudence and advising Austria not to allow herself to be involved "in a perilous adventure."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CETINJE, May 6.

An affecting scene took place in the Council, when on the second day of the fervid discussion King Nicholas said, "Never before in all the fifty years of my reign have I suffered such torment, but I am resolved to drink the bitter cup to the dregs. I must give up Skutari, Montenegro's lawful heritage, to pledge her a better future. I cannot allow the curse of future generations, for plunging into a hopeless war with Europe, to rest on my name."

King Nicholas seized a pen and drafted his telegram of surrender to Sir Edward Grey.

Tears filled his eyes as he finished. All present were deeply moved.

NAVAL DETACHMENT TO OCCUPY SKUTARI.

LONDON, May 6.

Reuter learns that in pursuance of the proposals of the Ambassadors, the international Naval detachment will occupy Skutari until the Albanian administration is established.

"THE WORST OVER."

LONDON, May 7.

Reuter learns that the diplomatists believe that the worst is over. The Ambassadors in London have telegraphed to their Governments a draft of the terms of peace, and expect to receive their approval by Thursday. No time will then be lost in communicating with the belligerents.

AUSTRIA AND ALBANIA.

VIENNA, May 7.

The decision of Montenegro regarding Skutari has been received with satisfaction in Sofia. It is hoped in Vienna that Austria will not be involved in a perilous adventure in Albania, with the risk of friction with Italy. The Austrian press declares that Essad Pasha, despite reports to the contrary, is observing a correct attitude. Austria will possibly endeavour to secure the co-operation of the new Albanian Government.

AUSTRIAN PAPERS' "VOLTE FACE."

LONDON, May 7.

The Austrian newspapers are showing a remarkable change of front regarding Montenegro. A few days ago they were clamouring for the instant invasion of Montenegro for which every disposition had been made. They are now laboriously and elaborately pointing out the dangers and difficulties of any such expedition, and the necessity for avoiding, particularly, friction with Italy, which would probably be the outcome of joint operations. Moreover, Essad Pasha, who was lately denounced as the arch-plotter, is now being rehabilitated. It is declared that he enjoys great esteem among his countrymen and has a considerable Albanian force at his command. It would be advantageous, the papers think, if the provisional Government could be assured of support of so important a factor as Essad Pasha.

ANTI-ALIEN LEGISLATION.

ANOTHER AMERICAN BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

The assembly of the Arizona State has passed an almost unanimously Bill prohibiting any alien, who has not declared his intention of becoming naturalized, from acquiring real property.

TO TEST THE LAW.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

In order to test the constitutionality of the Californian Land Ownership Law, Mr. Britten, (Illinois), immediately the measure is enacted, will introduce a resolution in the House of Representatives, providing that the State Department and the Attorney-General be directed to take the necessary steps to secure a judicial discussion on the proposed law with a view to its annulment.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

SIR J. REES AND MR. MONTAGU.

"NO QUESTION OF SURVEILLANCE."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir J. D. Rees asked whether it was as the result of the revolt of Indian students in Edinburgh against the surveillance assumed by the Secretary of State for India, that it was decided that only students placed under the guardianship of the India Office would come under the direction of the Adviser; how many such students there were; what was the cost per head; whether this voluntary principle would be generally applied; and what would be the outcome if the Glasgow students are to have nothing to do with the Adviser?

Mr. Montagu replied that no supervision or surveillance had been assumed over Indian students generally, either in Edinburgh or elsewhere. Eight out of 229 students in Edinburgh had been placed under the guardianship of the Secretary of State's representative. Towards these latter, he would have special obligations, but his advice was at the disposal of any student. The fee payable to him was a hundred sterling per annum.

Mr. Montagu was happy to say that the position of the Adviser in Glasgow was now better understood. His advice and aid were sought by an increasing number of students.

Students of engineering, particularly, found him most helpful in securing facilities for practical work during the vacations. There was no question of surveillance.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS MEDAL.

COMPETITION EXTENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

Presiding at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society today, Lord Reay announced that the Public Schools Medal competition for which had hitherto been restricted to twelve schools, had been thrown open to twenty-nine public schools.

These had accepted the conditions and would be eligible to compete in 1914. The name of this year's winner was Martin, of the Merchant Taylors' School.

Lord Reay expressed gratification that the Haldane Commission had recommended that the projected Oriental School should be a department of the reformed London University, which meant that the professors of King's and University Colleges would be taken into the school. He urged that Lord Cromer and his Committee would now expedite the scheme so that the school might be started as soon as possible after alterations in the building had been completed.

COUNTY CRICKET.

MIDDLESEX v. M. C. C. ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

The match between Middlesex and the M.C.C. has been abandoned without a ball being bowled, owing to the sodden state of the ground.

CHINESE LOAN.

DEPUTIES VOTE AGAINST IT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 6.

The vote in the Lower House of Parliament in Peking against the loan was 222, out of the total of 374 Deputies present.

THE BADEN INCIDENT.

GRAND DUKE'S ASSAILANT A DRUNKEN WORKMAN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

KARLSUHE, May 6.

The assailant of the Grand Duke of Baden was a weak-minded workman, who had had ten glasses of beer.

NEW BRAZILIAN LOAN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 6.

Messrs. Rothschild, London, are issuing a 5 per cent. Brazilian loan of eleven millions sterling at the price of 97.

CANADA'S NAVY BILL.

SIR W. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

MUST BE FOUGHT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, May 6.

An unofficial canvass shows that the Dominion Senate is almost certain to throw out the Naval Bill.

LONDON, May 6.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his speech at Toronto, accused the Government of changing their naval policy, being now in alliance with the Nationalists. He emphasized that the people of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces felt secure owing to the vicinity of the British Fleet, but, he added, "if you went to British Columbia, Australia and New Zealand, you would find none lived securely. The British Fleet is too far from them. Nothing would save them from invasion." That appealed to him.

"My country is not the one province in which I was born, but any part of the world where the Union Jack flies". He concluded by saying that closure would do its work, but whatever Parliament decided, the issue would never be ended till it was fought before the people."

CHESTER CUP.

WON BY THE GULLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

The following is the result of the Chester Cup:—

The Guller 1
Lorenzo 2
Lindsay Gordon 3

Nineteen ran. Won by three lengths, one head between second and third.

Lorenzo was favourite.

Betting at start:—20 to 1 against The Guller. 9 to 2 against Lorenzo. 9 to 1 against Lindsay Gordon.

Place betting was 2 to 1 against Lorenzo, and proportionate odds regarding others.

EAST AFRICA.

MR. A. LYTTELTON'S PROPOSALS.

LONDON, May 7.

Letters from Mr. Alfred Lyttelton upon East Africa, which he has lately visited, are appearing in the "Times." He strongly urges that needful expenditure be made on the Uganda Railway and on the improvement of the port of Kilindini, for the purpose of making them thoroughly competent to deal with the immense increase in the outgoing and incoming traffic which is certain in the future. He recommends also the establishment of a harbour board, and possibly of an inter-colonial advisory committee for dealing with transport questions.

WIRELESS IN CANADA.

"400 LETTERS A MINUTE."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 7.

The Canadian Postmaster General has concluded a five years' contract with the Universal Radio Syndicate, which represents the Poulsen system of wireless telegraphy. The Syndicate undertakes to start a trans-Atlantic service in a year's time, carrying 400 letters a minute.

IRISH HOME RULE.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S CAMPAIGN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 7.

The Unionist papers state that Sir Edward Carson is going to Belfast. He will relinquish his legal work for at least three months and will marshal the loyalist forces for a decisive fight against Home Rule. He will tour through Ulster, addressing informal gatherings of leaders who have completed the details of the resistance.

YORKSHIRE MINERS.

HUGE MAJORITY IN FAVOUR OF STRIKE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 7.

A ballot of Yorkshire miners on the question of striking in order to compel non-unionists to join the Union resulted in 66,299 voting for a strike and 7,784 against.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

MR. ASQUITH AND SIR E. GREY.

DEBATE ON BILL.

BILL DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, during the debate on the Female Suffrage Bill, Mr. Asquith emphasized that he spoke for himself alone. He had exercised no pressure on any of his followers. Though the Government were divided on the merits of the Bill, they were united with regard to the procedure to be followed.

Mr. Asquith said that the Bill had never been approved, even in principle, by the electorate. He begged the House to think twice before taking a step unprecedented in its extent, and without the full conviction that it had the considered sanction of the community. Mr. Asquith denied that there was a real demand for the vote among women.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply, paid a tribute to Mr. Asquith's fairness towards his colleagues not sharing his views.

He agreed with Mr. Asquith that their warm friendship of twenty-seven years was not endangered by this difference of opinion, of which they had been aware for at least twenty-five years.

Sir Edward severely condemned the tactics of the militant suffragettes, describing them as being a small unrepresentative body. The great mass of women should not be penalised for them. So long as women had no votes, our democracy would be hopelessly incomplete.

The Female Suffrage Bill was defeated by 266 to 219 votes.

KING OF SPAIN.

LEAVES FOR PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, May 6.

King Alfonso has left for Paris.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS.

PARIS, May 7.

King Alfonso arrived here to-day, and was met at the station by M. Poincare and members of the Cabinet.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to ensure his safety. Numerous anarchists were arrested and troops closely lined the whole route to the Quai D'Orsay.

The French anarchists are organising a camapign against the visit.

NEW PORTUGUESE WARSHIPS.

BRITISH SYNDICATE SECURES CONTRACT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 7.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that a syndicate of six British firms has secured the contract to build two cruisers, six destroyers, three submarines and a depot ship for submarines for Portugal, the cost being a million and a half sterling. The work is to be completed in two years.

COTTON GAMBLING IN CALCUTTA.

HOWRAH MEN CHARGED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Notwithstanding the cotton gambling Ordinance this particular form of gambling is clandestively going on in and near Calcutta. Recently a case was reported at Howrah and to-day nine persons, including a European were produced before the Police Commissioner charged with gambling in cotton figures at Waterloo Street. The Commissioner sent up the accused for trial.

HOSPITAL ALLOWANCE FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 7.

The Secretary of State for India has decided that the provisions of article 305 (a), (b) and (c) of the War Office Allowance Regulations shall no longer apply to officers of the Indian Army permitted to attend hospitals in the United Kingdom and that in future such officers will be allowed their actual travelling expenses from the place of residence in the United Kingdom to the first hospital visited from one hospital to another and from hospital to the officer's residence. A second visit to a hospital already attended will also be similarly treated.

BOMBS IN LONDON.

DISCOVERY IN ST. PAUL'S.

MORE OUTRAGES BY "MILITANTS."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 7.

A clockwork bomb was found beneath the Bishop's Throne in St. Paul's today. A policeman hurriedly placed it in water.

A second bomb was found in the "Daily News" office and was also placed in water.

It is reported that another was found in a City doorway.

Suffragettes have burned the bowling pavilion in Fulham Park and an unoccupied house at Finchley. They also have attempted to set fire to two bungalows near Bexhill.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE.

BEAUTIFUL CHURCH DESTROYED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 6.

A mysterious fire has destroyed St. Catherine's Church, Hatcham, one of the finest churches in South London. The Suffragettes are strongly suspected. The damage done is over ten thousand sterling.

BOMB AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

TIME FUSE FAILS TO ACT.

A startling discovery was made in the day, afternoon of April 14, at the eastern end of the Bank of England, which abuts upon Bartholomew lane.

What turned out to be a "bomb" was found lying near the walls of the Bank, and, but for the alertness of an officer of the City Police, an explosion might have occurred which would not only have injured the Bank buildings, but would have also led to terrible loss of life.

Bartholomew-lane is a short thoroughfare running between Threadneedle-street and Throgmorton-street. The Bank of England occupies all the western side of the street. Along its walls, and about two feet from them, are some heavy iron railings, which reach to a height of about six feet.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the tide of traffic in the City was at its highest, a street scavenger at work in the lane noticed a parcel, done up in brown paper and tied with string, lying behind these railings, just opposite Capel-court. At this time the street was crowded with foot passengers.

The scavenger called the attention of a policeman who was on duty near to the parcel. To all outward appearance it was just an ordinary parcel which might have been left inadvertently by a passer-by.

But the position in which it was lying and its weight raised the officer's suspicions, and he took it at once to Cloak-lane Police Station, where it was examined. When the wrapping was stripped off it was found to be an ordinary milk-can.

This, it was discovered, contained about half a pound of blasting powder, on the top of which was placed a small electric battery, which was attached by wires to a time-fuse, this latter being enclosed inside an ordinary match box.

WATCH THAT STOPPED.

This fuse had not acted, and, consequently, the powder had not exploded. Part of the mechanism of the "bomb" consisted of a watch, from which both the hands had been removed. This watch had stopped when the bomb was discovered.

Although this part of the City is crowded all day, the person or persons responsible for the attempted outrage managed to place the infernal machine in the position in which it was found without being noticed. And there is nothing about it to offer any clues to their identity. It is just an ordinary milk tin of which every dairyman possesses hundreds, all being made to one pattern. It is, of course, quite easy to obtain one of these without trouble, as they may be seen every morning hanging outside any area-railing.

When the "bomb" was first found, people at once jumped to the conclusion that this was another suffragette outrage. So far, nothing has been discovered to afford absolute proof of this. It is true that a few hair-pins were found in the milk-can, but these might have been used by anybody in fixing the mechanism.

The police authorities at Cloak-lane and the Old Jewry were busy in the night in making inquiries. At first the mater was regarded more as a mischievous practical joke than anything else, but investigations showed that if the "bomb" had exploded the consequences would have been serious considering the circumstances of time and place.

Officers of the City Police made a thorough investigation of the premises of the Bank of England last night, and extra men were on duty both inside and outside. The "bomb" was examined by experts from the Home Office.

One hundred pounds compensation has been paid by the London County Council to Miss Florence Bridge for the loss of the sight of her left eye, the injury being due to a blow from a patient at Colney Hatch Asylum.

GREEK KING'S ASSASSIN.

SCHINAS' FATAL LEAP.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ATHENS, May 6.

Schinas, the assassin of the late King of the Hellenes, to-day jumped from the window of the police-station at Salonika, and was fatally injured.

ATHENS, May 7.

Schinas was being examined in the Magistrate's office when, the attention of the Magistrate being diverted for a moment, he dashed to a window and jumped out, falling thirty feet.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

PROPOSED REVISION OF AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, May 7.

In consequence of telegraphic requests from Vice-President Li Yuan Heng, and a majority of the Provincial Governors, the Foreign Minster will address a despatch to the British Minister, requesting a revision of the Opium Agreement by the mutual consent of Great Britain and China, the latter desiring liberty totally to prohibit the importation of Indian and sale of native opium.

CHINA AND AMERICA.

DIPLOMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT PEKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, May 7.

The American Chargé d'Affaires yesterday entertained four hundred Chinese and Americans in connection with the recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States. The leaders of rival factions were present and fraternized in a most friendly manner.

FLYING IN INDIA.

"EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Amery, in a question pointing out the exceptional opportunities for flying in India and South Africa, asked if the Government had made any provision there for training in airmanship, and also in East Africa and the Crown Colonies.

Colonel Seely replied that the Royal Flying Corps had only been in existence a year. It would have been impossible, even had it been considered desirable, to extend it to these places.

SOCIETY WEDDING IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

The marriage of Mr. Home Peel, Private Secretary to Mr. E. S. Montagu; to Mary Gwendolen, daughter of Lord Emmott, at St. Margaret's, yesterday, was a great social function.

Many distinguished politicians were present.

The Dean of Salisbury officiated.

There were seven bridesmaids. Captain Halswell was best man.

Mr. Asquith, Lord Crewe, Lord Morley and other Ministers sent presents.

TRAIN-WRECKERS AT WORK

SIGNAL WIRES CUT ON EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Another suspected attempt to wreck a train is reported from Nungi Station, E. B. S. Railway. On Monday night the signal wires were cut just as happened on the 28 th ultimo, but this time the signal hands had been left at "danger" and not lowered. The villagers are suspected.

FRONTIER RAIDERS.

GANG LAID BY THE HEELS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

The gang of raiders, in pursuit of whom Major Chrystie and two sepoys were killed last week, consisted of eight men, and seven of these have been killed or captured.

Father Alston, one of the Benedictine monks at the Roman Catholic church at East Dulwich, has written and composed a musical comedy, which is to be produced by members of the congregation.

HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

ITALIAN CAPTURE OF FRENCH VESSELS.

ITALY TO PAY HEAVY DAMAGES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE HAGUE, May 6.

The Arbitration Court has found that the Italians illegally captured the French vessels, Carthage and Manouba, during the war in Tripoli, and has condemned the Italian Government to pay 160,000 francs damages in the case of the Carthage and 4,000 francs in the case of the Manouba.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

LORD ROBERT'S CAMPAIGN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 7.

Lord Roberts yesterday concluded his three months' campaign on behalf of national service at Glasgow, where twenty thousand persons assembled in three halls. Extracts from his speech were shown at cinema palaces.

The Duke of Montrose presided at the principal gathering, where Lord Roberts appealed to Scots to play their part in national defence. When he reflected on the progress of the movement he recalled sighting the minarets of Kandahar, and knew that the end of his great task was near.

LORD ROBERTS AT LEEDS.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts was accorded an extraordinarily enthusiastic reception on April 18 in the Leeds Town Hall, where he addressed a meeting of 3,000 persons on the question of Britain's land defences. A report of the speech was subsequently displayed by cinematograph on a huge screen in Victoria Square, London, before a gathering of 30,000 persons.

In the course of his address Lord Roberts said his reception at Leeds was a sign that a great revolution had taken place in public opinion. Seven months ago it seemed beyond human power to rouse the country from the torpor through which the youth of the nation was wading, and politicians as well as members of the Cabinet were mostly blind. In Roman history the word "conscription" was a badge of honour. He compared the proposed citizen army with the Continental military systems, and said it was unfair and unpatriotic to describe national service as slavery or blood tax. The citizen army would be exclusively for home defence, and [illegible] ever be required to deal with strikers. He submitted a resolution in favour of universal military training.

Sir Arthur Lawley seconded the resolution which was carried with enthusiasm. Sir Arthur said that when Canada, New Zealand, and Australia sought to strengthen the Empire's naval and military forces it was not a spirit of militarism or aggrandisement, but in order that when England's voice was raised in the council of the nations she might be able to insist upon peace.

RIVER ACCIDENTS IN BURMA.

PRECAUTION RECOMMENDED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 7.

The Lieutenant-Governor has passed orders to-day accepting the finding of the Special Court of enquiry into the Aungzeya disaster, in which over ninety lives were lost in the Attaran river on January 21. The Special Court found the foundering of the lunched to capsize had there been no gers to sides of the upper deck to see what had fallen over board but that this rush would not have caused the launch to capsized had there been no cargo on deck. The Court also put forward certain recommendations regarding the more careful testing of vessels' stability before issuing to her certificate of survey, the stowage of cargo and the provision of a partition dividing the upper deck of every launch lengthwise. With reference to these suggestions the Secretary to the Burma Government observes that the inquiry into sinking of the Irraivaddy Flotilla Company's creek steamer Chinho near Tantabin on 19th February 1912 showed that the possibility of passengers rushing to the side of a vessel and thereby disturbing her equillibrium required to be taken into account in estimating her stability.

Proposals for the amendment of rules under the Inland Steam Vessels Act so as to required that builders shall supply the curve of stability to each new launch coming under survey, and that certain other precautions shall be taken in order to minimise the danger of capsizing have been under consideration since the report of the loss of the Chinho was received. Drafts of revised rules under the Act will shortly be submitted to the Government of India for their sanction.

Sir Harvey Adamson earnestly hopes that the additional precautions which it is now proposed to insist upon will obviate the possibility of repetition of such lamentable disasters as the loss of the Chinho and the Aungzeya.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, May 7.

The P. and O. Mantua to-day shipped £25,000 gold for India.

BURMA BANK CASE.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE FULL BENCH.

QUESTIONS OF LAW FOR DECISION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 7.

Mr. Giles concluded his arguments yesterday on behalf of Mr. G. S. Clifford in the Bank of Burma petitino. Counsel dealt at length with various items in Mr. Clifford's petition and said that Mr. DeGlanville would deal with the law regarding the sentence. Having dealt briefly with separate points raised in Mr. Strachan's petition Counsel asked His Honour to consider the arguments he had put forward in Mr. Clifford's case as applicable equally to Mr. Strachan's case so far as they were common.

Mr. DeGlanville addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. Mower at length. The chief objection that he had in this matter was the charge itself, which he submitted was wrong and bad in law.

Counsel had not concluded his remarks when the Court rose for the day.

Further hearing adjourned till Thursday.

After Mr. De Glanville had concluded his address to-day, on behalf of Mower in the Bank of Burma case, Mr. Justice Toomey passed the following order:—"I am satisfied that the following questions of law should be referred for the decision of the bench of this (Chief) Court under Section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code: (1) Whether the amendment of the charge in the Sessions Court was bad in law, and if so, whether the accused were prejudiced in their defence; (2) whether the presiding judge erred in assuming it to be a substantial part of the case for the prosecution that the large amount of over rupees twenty-two lakhs of the debts shown in the balance sheet of June 30 are good debts or were really doubtful or bad debts, and whether the accused had sufficient notice of this part of the case; (3) whether the presiding judge had misdirected the jury in instructing them as to the nature and effect of the exhibits 13 (a), 14 (b) and 13, being tabular statements showing the amount of unpaid interest, according to the witness Mr. Holdsworth were wrongly credited to profit and loss and treated as divisible profit; (4) whether the sentence passed on the accused contravened the provisions of Section 71 Indian Penal Code. I do not consider it necessary to refer any other points."

RETURN OF HKAMPTE LONG COLUMN.

PRISONERS RELEASED WITH WARNING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 7.

The stir made by the return of the H.Kampte Long Column has subsided at Myitkyina. The prisoners brought in by the Column have been escorted to the border and were let go with a warning not to enter the British territory again. Among the arms seized were several Mausers which go to prove that the troops were regulars and not bandits, and they crossed here, if not with the sanction of Pekin, certainly with that of some local governor, probably the Viceroy of Yunnan. The lesson taught them in the fight which took place and their march as prisoners over a distance of three hundred miles, will not be forgotten soon. It is very much to be doubted, however, whether the Chinese nation will be impressed.

ACCESSION DAY.

CALCUTTA HINDUS PRAY AT KALIGHAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The Accession Day was fittingly observed in the temple, at Kalighat by the Kalighat Peoples Association. Pundits and Shebaits chanted hymns and prayed for the peace of the soul of the late King-Emperor Edward VII. and then prayers were offered for the propitiation of the goddess and for her grace on the reign of His Majesty King-Emperor George V.

LATE SHETH MULJEE VIRJEE.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED IN CALCUTTA.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

On Monday evening Mr. J. F. Madan, in the presence of a large gathering, unveiled the portrait of the late Sheth Muljee Virjee in the Central Hall of the Anglo-Gujarati School situated in Ezra Street.

The late Sheth was a pioneer of education for the children of these inhabitants of the City who had come to Calcutta from the far-off provinces of Cutch Kathiawar and Gujarat. A fund was collected for the purpose among the Gujarati-speaking residents, and after paying for the portrait, a residue has been handed over to the school for scholarships to students.

Open-air sanatoria for cows were suggested at the annual meeting of the Essex branch of the Sanitary Inspector's Association in the course of a discussion on the new tuberculosis order.

MIDNIGHT RAID IN CALCUTTA.

TWENTY-FIVE ARRESTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 7.

A midnight raid was made on Monday night on the suspicious characters in the New Market and the vicinity and 25 arrests were made. A good deal of property, suspected to be stolen, has been recovered from the houses of the arrested persons.

STRIKE EPIDEMIC IN CALCUTTA.

POLICE CALLED TO QUELL DISTURBANCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 7.

About six hundred men and boys employed at the Bengal Cotton Mills, Garden Reach, are on strike.

Some ten days ago the men employed in the weaving department submitted a petition to the manager asking for an increase of salary which was granted to them, and the employees of the spinning department took objection to this and struck. This happened on last Thursday, and yesterday the strikers attacked the weavers as they were going to work. The police had to be called out to quell the disturbance and there was no recurrence of the trouble.

Another strike has been in progress at the Upper Hooghly Mills since Monday and 990 men are out. The cause of the strike is reported to be the dismissal of a number of men in the spinning department for showing disrespect and impertinence to their superiors. About half a dozen men were dismissed and the remainder struck work, but are expected to resume in a day or two.

TRIBAL UNREST IN KHOST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent states:—According to the news from Jellalabad the Amir has directed the Governor of Khost to issue a proclamation to the Jaji Mangal and Jadran tribesmen, ordering them to pay the arrears of revenue within fifteen days and to take a formal oath of loyalty on the Koran. Punitive measures are threatened in case of non-compliance with these orders. The Khost Valley has been in a disturbed state so long that it is doubtful whether the tribes will at once submit. Mir Syed Jan, successor of the Hada Mullah is said to have sent some of his followers to Khost to preach submission to the Amir as the spiritual ruler of the country.

THE HARDINGE BIRTHDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the proposal to entertain the children of Bombay on His Excellency the Viceroy's birthday, as outlined in the Committee's letter in your columns, would it not be a good idea to have all the children present at an entartainment at which they could be shown some of the glories of our Empire by means of the Cinematograph?

I put forward the idea so that it may be considered by the meeting on Thursday, and I may add that I am willing to put at the disposal of the Committee for this purpose the Royal Opera House, and any of the other theatres in Bombay under my direction.

Yours faithfully, for the
Royal Opera House Bombay
E. PLATT-RUSKIN.

Bombay, May 7.

G. I. P. R. DISASTER.

EUROPEAN PATIENTS BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

Enquiries in connection with the Boregaon railway disaster show that Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were brought down to Bombay yesterday morning in the Chief Engineer's carriage by the Nagpur Mail, as the medical attendants were of opinion that Mrs. Harrison's removal would do her no harm.

The carriage by which the Harrisons travelled was fitted up with a swing bed for the use of Mrs. Harrison, who was accompanied by Dr. Arnold and two nurses of the European General Hospital.

Special instructions were given to the staff to proceed cautiously and to prevent jolting as far as possible and consequently the mail came three hours late, two hours of which having been wasted between Bhusaval and Bombay.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison alighted at Byculla station, where their carriage was detached, and were met at the station by the agent, Major Hepper, Mr. A. C. Rumboll, the Traffic Manager, Mr. J. W. Stokes, Engineer and Dr. Field. Ten ambulance men were also in attendance with a new ambulance. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were removed to the Railway infirmary, from where it was ascertained that Mrs. Harrison's condition had become slightly worse on account of the journey. It is not yet decided whether Mrs. Harrison's spine should be operated upon or not.

The condition of Mr. Harrison is reported to be favourable.

The Hon. Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor designate of the Punjab will arrive at Simla on the 12th instant.

SERVANT PROBLEM.

CAL UTTA REGISTRATION.

CONDEMNED BY POLICE COMMISSIONER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 7.

In connection with the objection for the registration of servants of Calcutta Trades Association issue the following report of an interview which Mr. Phelps, the Master of the Association, and Mr. Hooper, the treasurer, had with the Commissioner of Police:—"We waited on Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, on the 2nd instant, to ask him his opinion on the possibility of effectively moving in the matter, having regard to the recent epidemic of burglaries, telling him that out of the twelve members assembled in the Committee no less than five have been burgled recently. He said there was no doubt that in nearly every case the servants had something to do with it, but a Registration Act was impossible. In the first place, the demand for servants was greatly in excess of the supply; secondly, the people would not combine; thirdly, the employed and the employers would not like it if they got it. The Ceylon Act was always quoted as a case on the point, but that had broken down. He tried the registration in Barrackpore but it was an utter failure. He said, "Indian gentlemen, even rich families, suffered much more with the servant problem than did the Europeans, and the plight of poor Eurasians was heart-rending. They had to depend on the scum of earth in the shape of vicious "chokras" who debauched their children and led them into vicious practices, not fit to mention, but still nothing could be done by way of compulsory registration, simply because of the lack of combination and that the demand was out of all proportion to the supply. We shewed him Mr. W. J. Simmons' note on the subject written in 1903 and he endorsed every word of it. He said the arguments were unanswerable and the facts stood out as clearly to-day as when they were written ten years ago."

Sir Frederick assured the Association that the police were doing their very best to combat the difficulties. All suspected persons and old offenders were constantly looked up, but it was very difficult work.

COPYRIGHT IN INDIA.

UNDER CONSIDERATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

The Government of India, having received answers from local administrations regarding the English Copyright Act, are now considering what modifications are necessary to adopt the Act in India.

HYGIENE AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I beg to solicit the hospitality of your columns to state the following condition of affairs in the public interest:

Princess Street is a new thoroughfare and considered to be a healthy quarter in comparison with its immediate neighbourhood. There are still several open spaces in the street, which are either unbuilt or under construction. Open spaces in the heart of a city are only rare, and wherever they are, either temporarily or permanently they can be a blessing for the residents of the neighbourhood. Instead of a blessing they are in some cases a source of nuisance. The open spaces are extensively utilized by a certain section of the population for purposes. This is very true in the case of the open space opposite the Small Causes Court. There is no doubt that this is due to the ignorance of the section of the public. At the same time it also proves carelessness on the part of the Health Department. In fact I have personally seen times out of number that the municipal sweepers come upon the spot, pick up certain things, and shift away the remaining refuse consisting of all and sundry to convenient sides and corners. Certain portions of the vacant space appear to be specially earmarked for rubbish and filth storage. Why should this state of affairs continue indefinitely, passes my imagination and gives very little credit to the Health Department, particularly in these days when plague is at its highest. As already said a certain section of the public is itself primarily responsible and the more so because the municipality have provided a very decent latrine at one end of this very open space. To check this, there ought to be a notice forbidding the public to commit nuisance and temporarily a man should be posted there to keep away intending offenders. Something must be done and done immediately to remove the source of danger to public health; how and what may of course be left to the authorities.

C. L.

Bombay, 6th May 1913.

E. PLATT RUSKIN.

MADRAS JUDGE'S RETIREMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 7.

The following appears in to-day's Fort St. George Gazette:—In accepting Sir Ralph Benson's resignation His Excellency the Governor-in-Council wishes to record his warm appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Sir Ralph Benson during his long and honourable career, and expressed his regret at losing an officer of such conspicuously sound judgment and high character.

NAPOLEON'S MAXIMS.

CONSCRIPTION A SACRED DUTY.

In these days, when even the most peaceable civilian is confronted every hour with some military problem affecting more or less closely the near future of his nation, it is interesting to read a rich collection made by Colonel Ernest Picard of the ideas of one of the greatest soldiers of all ages. The work is divided into three parts, "Precepts," "Wars," and "Men," and it is curious to note the evolution brought about by rich and sometimes bitter experience in the mind of Napoleon. There is hardly a page not worth reading and thought, and it is difficult to choose particular extracts to give an adequate impression of the whole, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard". Here, however, are some of the most concrete and forcible expressions of opinion:—

"Without an army, without strength and discipline, there can be no political independence or civil liberty. When a people is wholly armed and resolved to defend its liberty it is invincible. Only a national army can guarantee to the Republic internal tranquility and respect abroad. The force of arms is the principal bulwark of a State. It is time for youth to cease fearing the fatigues and dangers of war and for it to place itself in a position to compel respect for the mother-country if it wishes that country to be respected. All Frenchmen should consider the law of conscription as salutary and sacred, if they do not wish their homes to be laid waste some day and the beautiful land of France given up, as Austria and Hungary once were, to the ravages of barbarians. But it must be said courageously to the nation that its safety demands the keeping up of a numerous army, and that fleets be built and well equipped to protect our colonies, our trade, and our rights. Every nation that loses sight of the importance of maintaining an active army always on foot, and entrusts itself to levies or militia, must share the fate of the Gauls, without even having the glory of offering the least resistance."

CONFIDENCE AND COURAGE.

Turning to the art of war, we read:—"This consists in exaggerating one's own forces and depreciating those of the enemy. It is the art of increasing one's own chances, of always having greater strength than the enemy, either in attack or defence. To act on a well-reasoned defensive or a bold and swift offensive—not to divide one's troops, to turn and outflank a wing without separating one's own army. The art of war is a simple art, and lies altogether in execution. There is nothing vague, but only common sense, in it, and no idealism."

Napoleon attached capital importance to the moral of an army and to the power of words aptly spoken.

"In war three-quarters of the battle is moral: the balance of actual strength is only the other fourth. When the French see your plume in the front you can do what you like with them. When I went down the ranks in the midst of the firing and cried, 'Unfurl the flags, the time has come at last!' the gesture, the act, and the movement made the French soldier quiver with impatience, and nothing then seemed impossible. The 32nd half-brigade would let themselves all be killed for me, because, after Lonato, I wrote, 'The 32nd was there! I was easy in mind.'".

On the subject of armaments, the burning question of to-day in Europe, Napoleon was very decided:—

"I shall not consider the Republic safe until we have 3,000,000 rifles in our arsenals. If at Leipsig I had had 36,000 shells on the evening of the 18th I should to-day be master of the world."

His remarks on the qualifications of a great general and the value of the supreme command are such as might be expected of a great captain who scarcely recognised the possibility of his own failure. When General Lamarois wrote to him at Dresden that something was not feasible, he replied: "You say it is not possible—that is not French."

In conclusion may be quoted his exhortation to General Lauriston on December 12, 1804:—"Always remember three things! Massing forces, activity, and firm resolution to perish with glory. These three great principles of military science have always caused fortune to smile upon all my operations. Death is nothing, but to live beaten and without glory is to die every day!" This is the true style of an "imperator," and shows that Napoleon knew how to talk as well as how to fight.

STEFANSSON EXPEDITION.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. MACKAY.

Another member of the Shackleton Antractic expedition has been selected by Mr. Stefansson to accompany him on his expedition into the unexplored area of the Arctic. This is Dr. A. F. Mackay, who served as surgeon with Sir Ernest Shackleton, and who will now fill a similar position on the staff, while acting also as biologist.

The son of the late Colonel A. Forbes Mackay, Dr. Mackay was born in 1878, and was educated in Edinburgh. He served in South Africa as a trooper in the C. I. V., and later with Baden-Powell's police, returned to pass his final examinations in medicine, and went to the front again as a civil surgeon. For four years he was a surgeon in the Navy, and then returned to join the Shackleton expedition. He formed one of the party who ascended Mount Erebus and secured valuable scientific results, and he also accompanied Professor David and Dr. Mawson on the journey which resulted in the attainment of the South Magnetic Pole.

SNAKE WORSHIP.

STRANGE BELIEFS OF AN AFRICAN TRIBE.

A range of volcanic mountains in Africa, in a land where the natives worship snakes, was suggested as the possible origin of the old legends of the sources of the Nile, by Captain E. M. Jack, R.E., at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in mail week. Captain Jack was a member of the Anglo-German-Belgian Boundary Commission, and the mountains he referred to are the Mufumbire Mountains, which are situated in a part of Africa where three Empires meet—the British, the German, and the Belgian—the frontiers of these three Powers joining each other on the rocky and inaccessible summit of Mount Sabinio.

The great volcanic range of Mufumbiro, was one of the most striking physical features in Africa, he said, and had an historical romantic interest, in that it might possibly be the origin of the old legends of the sources of the Nile. They all knew the story of the Nile; how its fountains were said to rise in the mountains of the Moon, and to flow into some great lakes, and then to form one river. Since the discovery of Ruwensori the tendency had been to look on it as the origin of the legend; but he thought that these volcanoes had at least an equal claim to be considered. They were famed for miles around, as their name implied, as "the place where there is fire," the mountains that belched forth flame and smoke. These mountains had a profound effect on the native mind, and gave rise to many legends. One of these was that Gongo, a demon, who inhabited the range, cut off the head of his wife, represented by the mountain Nina Gongo ("the wife of Gongo"), and threw it into Lake Kitvu.

A SEA LAVA.

The region was covered almost entirely by a sheet of lava which stretched like a sea as far as the mountains of Rukiga. It had decomposed to a large extent into a soil of great fertility which was closely cultivated by the natives. This lava was honeycombed with holes and caverns which rang hollow under one's feet, and into which probably a great deal of the surface water percolated, accounting for the absence of streams. These caves were put to various uses. One of them was found to be a burying place, bodies being brought on biers and left there. Another formed a water reservoir, to which cattle were brought from many miles distant in times of drought. Many were used as places of hiding and refuge for men and beasts when alarmed or during raids. Describing the series of beautiful lakes to be found in the region, Captain Jack said a peculiarity of these lakes was that none of them contained any fish. As a striking contrast to this was a small lake near Busuenda, near Mount Mikeno, which was so full of fish that the water seemed to be alive with them. Kivu was held by most travellers who had seen it to be the most beautiful lake in Africa. A curious phenomenon occured occasionally on Lake Kivu. At a time when there was no wind the surface of the lake would become violently agitated, and the water was found after such agitation to be full of sediment This disturbance was caused, presumably, by some submarine volcanic movement.

SNAKE WORSHIPPERS.

The religion of the people of the district took the form of Lubare or Nabingwe worship. Lubare was the common worship of Buganda, and was the belief in a spirit living in some selected object, such as a tree or stone, or very commonly in a python. In the latter case the snake was enticed with milk and food to remain near the villages, and girls were ordered to attend to its wants. Nabingwe was a female spirit, who lived underground, but often appeared among human beings, rapidly assuming various personalities, such as a child or an old woman, but always feminine. The spirit was usually malignant and caused death, illness, etc.

There was also a belief amongst these natives in the return of the spirit after death. Miniature huts with food placed inside, were frequently seen outside the natives' huts and these were said to be for the spirits of the departed.

HOW ROMAN FARMERS LIVED.

A Roman farm has been unearthed at Rockbourne Down, Dorset. The excavations, which were made by permission of Lord Shaftesbury, disclose the remains of a small Roman farm or "villa" inside a low earthen enclosure. The farm was 96 acres in extent, and the buildings were enclosed with a ditch, which surrounded a quadrangle 150ft. by 80ft. The buildings found include the dwelling-house, a bakehouse, and a granary with hypocaust (a system of hot air flues under the floor).

The remains of a good deal of corn were also found, as well as quantities of bones of horses and cattle. A large number of fragments of New Forest, Samian, and other ware, including a perfect jug, pots, and Purbeck marble vessels, were discovered, as well as knife blades, spindle whorls, and coins from Gallienus to Constantine, during the excavations. Inside the ditch is a burial mound belonging to the Bronze Age, and here was found an arrow head and a cinerary urn in its cyst.

Claims of 16 watermen for compensation for loss of trade by reason of the construction of Woolwich Tunnel have been settled by the London County Council, each man receiving £15.

PUTUMAYO ATROCITIES.

SENOR ARANA'S DEFENCE.

DENIAL OF KNOWLEDGE.

On behalf of Senor Arana, Mr. Douglas Hogg addressed the members of the Futumayo Atrocities Committee at their sitting on April 16.

Mr. Hogg asked the committee to look at the case impartially on the evidence, and, if possible, to disabuse their minds of the feeling that because these atrocities happened, and they had before them someone connected with the company at the time, therefore he must be the person to blame and to be held responsible. Another difficulty, counsel continued, was that necessarily in an inquiry of that kind all sorts of documents, reports, and statements were admitted which, in a legal sense, were not evidence at all. There were reports based on hearsay which it was impossible to check adequately, and a further difficulty was that the committee had before them a number of documents some of which he (counsel) had never seen. That Arana knew of what he described as a system of "corriera" he did not think Senor Arana had attempted to deny, and he (counsel) was not there to dispute it, and further, he was not there to discuss whether or not the system of giving the goods in advance to people who were afterwards to work out the price was a good or a bad system, because it was a system which was recognised as a legal and proper system by the laws of Peru.

SYSTEM OF "CORRIERA".

With regard to the allegation that the "corriera" was a system of hunting Indians, shooting those who resisted, and bringing the others back to slavery, no one would suggest that that was legal and proper or justifiable. It appeared that when a "corriera" took place there were occasional wrongful murders and disgraceful acts permitted,—horrors which he did not suppose had been equalled in the worst days of Congo history. But surely it could not be suggested that those outrages were perpetrated in order to increase the amount of rubber collected. They were acts of wanton cruelty by men to whom cruelty must have become almost a mania. He asked the committee to recognise, however, that a gentleman who was familiar with the laws of Peru and had lived there all his life, could carry on a business of barter without doing anything which was improper, illegitimate or dishonourable, and proceeded to argue at length that the charge that Senor Arana knew of the atrocities was not only not proved, but the evidence was very much to the contrary.

Counsel referred to various reports which would cause Senor Arana to think that everything was all right, and said that when Mr. Hardenburg saw Senor Arana, instead of acquainting him of the cruelties, what seemed to worry him was the loss of his baggage. Nothing was more calculated to make Senor Arana think that nothing was wrong than when a gentleman, a native of a civilised state, should come down from the Putumayo and see him after his journey, and should have nothing to say to him at all about any ill-treatment of the natives.

He was not going to discuss the question of Mr. Hardenburg's complicity in, or innocence of, the charge of forgery. That there was ground for suspicion he thought any member of the committee who had seen the documents would agree, but he was not saying or suggesting that Hardenburg was guilty. He only wished to submit that it was natural and perfectly bona fide on the part of Senor Arana to say that when he heard Mr. Hardenburg had made the attacks he did not believe him, because he had passed a forged bill, and had been accused of trying to blackmail the company.

CAPTAIN WHIFFEN'S EVIDENCE.

Counsel then dealt with the evidence of Captain Whiffen (Mr. X.). His case was different, because he was the only person who had come before the committee and said that he had told Senor Arana of the atrocities. If it was true that Captain Whiffen informed him of the atrocities and Senor Arana took no steps to prevent them, he could not understand how it was that Captain Whiffen subsequently came to be lunching with him in Paris on the friendliest terms, and discussing the revelations in "Truth." If it was true, what he ought to have done was to say to Senor Arana, "You are a scoundrel! You are a blackguard. Six months ago I told you about them. Do you think I am going to have anything to do with a man like you? No. I am going to show you up." Instead of that Captain Whiffen was lunching with "this villain," and also showed him hospitility in London. Was that the conduct they should expect from an officer and a gentleman who was a member of the best London clubs, and who asked them to believe that he had told Senor Arana all about the atrocities in April, and that Senor Arana's story was a tissue of lies?

Proceeding, Mr. Hogg referred to the document which Captain Whiffen stated that he wrote at Senor Arana's dictation, and, becoming suspicious, tore up. Counsel submitted that the report referred to in the document—the torn pieces of which had been collected and put together—was clearly the report which he was to make to the British Government, and not to the Peruvian Government. Counsel also declared it was unlikely that the phrase: "I am going to say I have not seen any irregularities," referred to the smuggling of rubber out of Peru without paying duties, and asked why the Peruvian Government would be likely to pay £1,000 for a report stating that there were no irregularities. If it was a report stating that he had discovered irregularities and knew how they could be stopped it would be a different matter, but counsel submitted that the probabilities were in favour, of the truth of Senor Arana's story rather than that of Captain Whiffen. It was inconceivable that an officer and gentleman who honestly believed that on April 19, 1909, he had told Senor Arana of atrocities, and he had promised to put them right, would be on such terms with him as Captain Whiffen admittedly was in October, 1909.

The atrocities, said counsel, in conclusion, were shocking and horrible and enough to make any member of the committee recoil with horror from anybody who had had anything to do with them, but he asked them not to allow their horror and indignation to carry them away so that they were unable to judge in an unbiased, impartial, judicial way the question of Senor Arana's knowledge of or complicity in the outrages.

FURS FOR M. P.'S WIVES.

CASE OF LARCENY.

Roderick O'Connor, thirty-three, commission agent, of Kingston-on-Thames, was indicted in mail week before Judge Rentoul, on a voluntary bill for obtaining a quantity of furs by false preteness from Ernest Schopfer. Mr. George Elliott, K.C., and Mr. Eustace Fulton represented the prosecution. The furs concerned were worth nearly £200. The defendant represented himself to the prosecuting firm as the director of several city companies. On one occasion when purchasing furs he said he wanted them for his uncle, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., while on another occasion he ordered a squirrel set worth £21 10s. and a fur-lined coat costing £42, which he side were for Lord Montagu of Beaulieu. Neither Lord Montagu nor Mr. T. P. O'Connor had the slightest knowledge of the defendant, who having failed to pay for the goods was prosecuted.

In the witness-box the prosecutor said defendant told him he could dispose of furs through Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who was his uncle.

Mr. Oliver (for the defence)—Did it strike you as extraordinary that Mr. T. P. O'Connor should tout ladies' furs about the House of Commoons?—Not in the House, of course. Among his friends in the House?—Outside the House. As a matter of fact, it is very often done by the wholesale houses.

The Judge—You thought that he would sell them among his fellow members?

Witness—To their wives.

The Judge—Did you know he had £400 a year? (Loud laughter, in which Mr. T. P. O'Connor joined.)

Mr. Elliot—I am afraid, my Lord, that the wives know it. (More laughter.)

Counsel (to witness)—Did he tell you he had been a candidate for Parliament?—I don't remember. I don't doubt it.

And did he tell you he was trying to sell furs in order to make a little money in order to get back into Parliament?—Yes; he said it was an expensive job.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., called as a witness, said he was not related to the accused and had no knowledge of him till thcae proceedings.

Counsel—Had he any authority to report to anyone that you were in want of furs?—No.

Or did you in any way, through either yourself or any friend of yours, suggested to him that you would be able to dispose of furs, first of all to your own lady friends, and secondly to brother members of the House of Commons?—No.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of larceny, and judgment was reserved.

AMERICAN DEMOCRATS.

MR. HEARST AND THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hearst, the proprieter of the "New York Journal" and other Democratic newspapers, publishes a long article, to which he signs his name, savagely attacking the President for having departed from tradition by delivering an address to Congress instead of sending a message. Mr. Hearst denounces this as copying the English system, and attempts to show that the President is biased in favour of English institutions. Nor are Dr. Wilson's economic beliefs any more acceptable to Mr. Hearst than the President's methods of communicating with Congress. "Dr. Wilson is an English Free Trader," Mr. Hearst declares. "He may obscure his utterances, but he cannot conceal his acts. Dr. Wilson's political economy is the political economy of another nation, and of another age. It is the political economy of a nation that is passing and of an age that is past. Dr. Wilson's theories are the theories of books and of British books, but of British books that are no longer believed by patriotic, practical and progressive Englishmen of to-day."

Mr. Hearst's attack has caused comment, says the Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post." It is asked why at so early a stage in Dr. Wilson's official career he should make war on him, and whether he had already allied himself with the President's opponents and will use his influence to prevent the passage of the Tariff Bill. Mr. Hearst has always called himself a Democrat, but he has frequently fought his own party and supported the Republicans, and he was not in favour of Dr. Wilson's nomination.

HIGH COURT.

SPECIAL INSOLVENCY SITTING.

(Before the Commissioner Mr. Justice Shah.)

Re BUNDRALI HIRJI KHOJA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. D. M. Colah applied for the fixing of a day for the insolvents' discharge. His Lordship fireed the 16th July.

Re NARAYAN VITHU KHER.

Mr. Motiwalla for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a three months' interim order.

Re NOWROJI HORMUSJI GORA.

Mr. Thucker for the opposing creditor applied for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition. He said the insolvent had filed his petition in October 1908, but since then he had made no attempt to prosecute the matter further. His Lordship granted the application.

Re MESSRS. KHUSHRU SHAJIHAN BROTHERS.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for the opposing creditor, applied for an order against the manager and agent of the Bombay firm of the insolvents to hand over the shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and of the Bank of India to the Official Assignee. Mr. Davar said that the manager had deposited the shares with Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, who refused to part with them without the Court's order. The shares were the firm's property, all the calls having been paid by the firm, and the payments appeared in the firm's books. There was no opposition. His Lordship made the order prayed for with costs to come out of the estate.

Re MULJI BHIMJI SHA.

Mr. Motiwalla for the insolvent applied for an interim order. He said the insolvent had been in jail for forty days, as Mr. Justice Davar had refused the protection order as the insolvent had committed contempt of court. The insolvent had fully apologised and he now asked for protection. There was no opposition.

His Lordship granted the protection order for two months and pardoned the contempt committed by the insolvent.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharge:—

Subjealli Bhimji Khoja, Harjiwan Naran Dhobi and another, Meheralli Rowji Khoja; Sorabji Dhanjibhoy Anklesaria; Dewji Walji Surti and another; Damodar Sakharam Mahatre; Suleman Jokhu Shaik; Dosabhoy Fardunji Guzdar; and Moti Ludha Khoja.

The discharges of the following insolvents were adjourned:—Narotam Koobair Koli and another; Valab Naran Koli and another; George Cargill Gillespie; Sakharam Krishnaji Polekar; Bhagwandass Nathoo Thucker; Peter Powl Barsey; Mohan Moti Gowli and others; Allarakhia Kaya Mistry; Chaturbhuj Jaichand Sha; and Jusub Esmail Memon.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

DISHONEST COMPANION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, sub-Inspector Shirazee charged Gulamali Abdul Hussain with the theft of a gold nose-ring, valued at Rs. 13.

The complainant Dawoodbhai and the accused resided together in a room at Dhobi Talao. Yesterday morning the complainant went out leaving the accused in the room. On his return home he found a piece of embroidered cloth, which was in his cup-board, lying on the floor, whereupon his suspicions were aroused and he searched the accused when the nose-ring was found on him.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying it was a false case brought by the complainant.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo one week's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

TOO MUCH LIQUOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, sub-Inspector Shirazee charged a Goanese tailor named Caitan Fernandez with assaulting one Mahomedkhan and twelve other persons.

The charge against the accused was that on Monday night he after taking liquor started assaulting passers-by in Trinity street with a stick, with the result that two of the men were rendered unconscious.

The accused was convicted, and, as he had several previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment and was ordered to find a surety in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for one year.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector McCarthy charged one Usuf and two others with being in possession of cocaine without a license.

The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

News has been received at Surrenden Park, Kent, that Mr. Walter Winans, who left England recently on a bear shooting expedition in Siberia, has, after travelling 300 miles into the interior, shot a large bear weighing 400lb., this being the first bear killed this season in the district.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

HINDU DIVISION "AT HOME"

The Members of the Hindu Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade gave an "At Home" party to Mr. H. G. Clark, District Superintendent of the Brigade and Mrs. Clark on Tuesday in Sir Mangaldaswady, Girgaum, on the eve of their departure to England. Amongst those present were Drs. W. Newnam, D. B. Naik, Dandekar, D. S. Ajinkya, Bhadkamkar, Kher and Ghia, &c., Messrs. Jayakar, Dandekar, Bodas, Dhairywan, Pednaker and Gorakshaker and other members of the Division.

Rao Saheb A. K. Pai, the Hon. Secretary thanked Mr. and Mrs. Clark and other gentlemen who accepted the invitation and eulogised the services rendered by Mr. Clark to the Hindu Division and wished Mr. and Mrs. Clark *bon voyage* and a happy holiday and speedy return to India. They were garlanded and the party repaired to the lawn where refreshments were served.

PORCELAIN HEELS.

EVENING SHOE FASHION.

Porcelain heels for silk and satin evening shoes are among the latest eccentricities of fashion, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

It is expected that before long they will be made of Sèvres ware.

Another novel and none too lovely fashion is the wearing of strings of pearls somewhat after the manner of a guardsman's chin-strap. The necklace passes under the chin of the wearer from ear to ear. Sometimes it will be fastened round the ear lobe, but more frequently it is secured to the hair by a jewelled pin on either side. Steel ornaments and brooches have been revived.

Summer gowns will be mainly made of moirè damask and broachès de lain. These new dress materials are charming in appearance and cheap. Parisiennes who decline to adopt the more extreme eccentricities in dress such as the slit skirt and the ungraceful panier, have risen in revolt, and an association of artists has been formed to rehabilitate the sober elegance of the French women. It includes such well-known painters as MM. Langandara and Willette.

WHITE LOTUS DAY.

Lecture.—Mr. Jehangir Sorabji, Prof. V. P. Dalal, Mr. M. S. Pradhan and Mr. J. N. Mehta will lecture in English and Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Horuby Road, Fort) this (Thursday) evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"The Work of the Theosophical Society and its Founders." Mrs. A. E. Powell will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

THEFTS AT WODEHOUSE ROAD.

Mr. R. S. Knowles, residing at Clarke House, Wodehouse Road, has reported to the police theft of articles of jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 301, which were lying on the dressing-table in his bed-room between 1 a.m. and 7 a.m. on Tuesday.

Mr. W. G. Mackee, residing in the same house on the same floor, reports the theft of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 144 about the same time.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MALI.

Krishna Janoo (30), a mali employed in a garden at Walkeshwar Road, fell from a papai tree, where he had gone to pluck the fruit and received severe injuries. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.

Santu Tukaram (35), a Hindu, while crossing the Parel Road, slipped and fell on tram lines and before he could get up he was hurt by a passing tram-car. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that his left leg was fractured. He was detained for treatment.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE DOCK.

Balu Raghu, (30), a Hindu labourer was working at a crane in the new Docks, when a piece of timber fell on his chest from a sling. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died yesterday.

BOMBAY SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following more contributions have been received towards the fund of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 73,277-8-1; From the Bombay Government, being the Grant-in-aid for the year 1912-13, Rs. 1,500; Mr. Shah Vithaldas Gulabdas, Rs. 500; Sirdar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Rs. 100; Bai Moghibai and Mrs. Premjee Nagardas, trustees of Bai Rajkuwar, widow of the late Mr. Vassanjee Nathu, Rs. 51; Mrs. Dhanprashad H. Vakil, Rs. 25; The late seth Girdhardas Jethabhai J. P., Rs. 25; The Girton High School, Bombay, Rs. 25; The Girton High School, Bombay, Rs. 25; "In memory of Vassanjee Morarjee," Rs. 25; Mr. Purbhudas Jeevandas Kothari, Rs. 25; "In memory of Bai Cursetbai Shapoorjee Jeevajee," Rs. 20; "Subscribed at the Oothemna ceremony of the late Mr. Muncherjee Pestonjee Ghadiali, Rs. 15; "In sacred memory of Mrs. Nandkuwar Nagindas Lalubhai Kajee, Rs. 15; "In sacred memory of Bai Motibai, mother of seth Mathurndas Topan, Rs. 15; Thakar Bhagvanjee Hemraj, Rs. 15; Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Rs. 11; Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusjee Contractor and family, Rs. 11; seth Mohanlal Pitamber of Dhrangdhra, Rs. 10; "In sacred memory of Bai Jeejeebai, wife of Dr. Naranjee Ranchodjee Naik, Rs. 10; The Hon. Secretaries, the Anjuman-i-Islam, being the eighth annual interest on Rs. 300, donated by H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Jaora for the year, 1912, Rs. 9; and Sums of and under Rupees five, Rs. 62; Total Rs. 73,771-8-1.

PARSIS CHARGED.

ALLEGED TRESPASS AND GAMBLING.

AMUSING POLICE COURT CASE.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, the court of Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, was crowded with an eager gathering, amongst whom the Parsis predominated, who had assembled to listen to the second hearing of the case in which Sorabji Hormusji Chesan and nine other Parsis are charged with trespass and gambling on premises at 69 to 71 Bomanji Lane, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

Inspector Spiers prosecuted while the first accused was defended by Mr. V. F. Vicaji, the second by Mr. Banaji, the third, fourth and sixth by Mr. Balubai Desai and the remainder by Mr. Kanuga.

The proceedings attracted much interest, and at times, the buzz of conversation of the spectators, who were crowded round the pleader's table, made it hard to follow the case. When the case was opened Mr. Olivera decided to take up the count of wilful trespass before that of gambling, as he said one had to get on to the premises first of all.

Mr. Dawoodbai Katibai, a Khoja, said that he was the landlord of the premises in Bomanji Lane. He had heard that gambling had been going on and sent a servant of his to the accused to warn them not to gamble. He subsequently received an anonymous letter about the fact that his premises had been used for gambling which he sent to Mr. Gadney, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Cross-examined by Mr. V. F. Vicaji, the landlord said that the first accused had occupied the third floor of his house for the past four or five years, but had no right to use the fourth floor which had been untenanted for the past eighteen months. Witness could not say that he would object to a possible tenant being shown the empty premises. He had given a servant orders to leave the rooms on the fourth floor unlocked. If witness had known accused and his friends were desirous of using the premises as a club he would not have objected, but he would have certainly desired that they should have obtained his permission first.

CONSTABLES DISGUISED AS POSTMEN.

Police sepoy No. 457A gave evidence that on the evening of the 27th ultimo he and another sepoy disguised as postmen, entered the room on the fourth floor and found the ten accused sitting in a mat in a circle playing with gambling cards. They arrested them and waited for Inspector Smith who arrived shortly after. The witness and the other sepoy were disguised as postmen, but witness denied having introduced a cheap pack of cards into the room in his bag. Two packs were produced, one of which the witness said the accused were playing with. The cheap pack he found under the matting. The accused were playing by candle-light. When witness announced that he was a policeman, the accused stood up.

Police sepoy No. 1984A corroborated this evidence and also stated that the cheap pack of cards had been found under the mat.

The accused, none of whom pleaded guilty on the first charge, all gave reasons for their presence in the flat. Some of these explanations were productive of laughter, which was, however, suppressed.

The third accused stated that he had arrived simultaneously with the police, and had come to look at the flat with a view to renting it. He saw the other nine persons there, and they appeared to be playing cards and chatting. He knew four or five of them. He saw no money on the ground.

"A DUTIFUL SON."

Sorabji Chesan, however, in his evidence said that the last witness had been at the flat a long time before the arrival of the Police. His son had only come upstairs as he had been called to bring a jug of water for third accused.

The jug, which was entered as an exhibit, was here declared by Inspector Smith to have been empty at the time.

Mr. Banaji said that the second accused had done nothing but acted as a dutiful son. (Laughter).

Mr. Vicaji suggested that there was no reason to suppose that accused were gambling. They might have just as probably been to suppress gambling. (Laughter).

Mr. Olivera fined the first two accused Rs. 15 for wilful trespass on the first charge but the case of the third accused was held over for the hearing of a further witness.

Ardeshir Bomanji Barucha, the fourth accused, made a statement to the effect that he called at the first accused's house in order to see his eldest son. Not finding him on the third floor, and hearing a noise above he went up to the fourth floor and stood near the window to look for his friend's possible arrival. He knew that it was the custom of his friends to hold picnics on the fourth floor. (Laughter).

This however did not convince the magistrate who fined Ardeshir Rs. 15.

At this stage, the Court rose for lunch.

All the accused except No. 3 were fined Rs. 15 each on the charge of trespass.

The charge of gambling will be inquired into on the 16th instant.

GUJERAT BANK CASE.

ALLEGATION OF FORGERY DROPPED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which William Williams was charged with forgery and cheating in respect of two sums of £ 49 and £ 55.

Inspector Barodia of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department prosecuted, while Mr. Velinker and Mr. Vicaji defended the accused. Mr. Sathe watched the proceedings on behalf of the Gujarat Bank.

Mr. A. B. Press, recalled, deposed that the pencil figures on Ex. H. were in his handwriting. They represented the equivalent of £ 149-8. The initials in red ink over the date were the appraiser's.

Krishnarao Vinayak Jayakar, a clerk in the Insolvency department, examined by Mr. Sathe, produced a schedule filed by the accused on the 15th March 1912. In it was the name of one of the unsecured creditors, A. W. Hainsworth and Sons, through their representative the Gujarat Bank. The amount due to them on a draft was Rs. 715. In the list of secured creditors was the Gujarat Bank.

G. S. Mahasker produced a certified copy of the evidence given by the accused before the chief clerk, Insolvency Court.

Mr. Sathe tendered those portions of the evidence that were marked and which, he said, referred to the subject matter of the present case.

Mr. Velinker objected.

His Worship overruled the objection.

Mr. Velinker submitted that there was no evidence for framing against the accused a charge of forgery. Before framing that charge it must be on record that the accused had either forged the documents himself or got somebody else to do it. As to the allegation of using a forged document, it was quite another thing, and that charge with one of cheating might be framed against the accused, who might then be committed to the Sessions and released on bail as the two alleged offences, namely using a forged document and cheating, were bailable. If his Worship however intended to frame a charge of forgery, then his Worship might postpone doing it till another occasion.

Mr. Sathe said they did not say that the accused had forged the documents. There contention was that he had used forged documents. It was not their case that Mr. Williams had forged the documents.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day.

MOTOR CAR & AEROPLANE.

TRAGIC RESULT OF FLYING ELOPEMENT.

At Louisville, Kentucky, a well-known airman, Gomes de Ribas, a Mexican, fell in love with the daughter of a very wealthy man, Miss Blanca Lainez de Aldegonda, but her parents refused to consent to the union and made arrangements to send their daughter to Paris.

The couple then decided to elope. Their plans, however, were discovered, and her brother, young Lainez de Aldegonda, resolved to stop the daring plot, but it was only when he heard the whirr of the propeller that he discovered that his sister was already in the air, piloted by the daring Mexican.

He immediately set out in his motor-car to pursue them, and the mad race between the car and the aeroplane lasted for about three hours.

Suddenly the airman perceived that his petrol tank was empty, and he had to descend. Scarcely had he loaded when a shot rang out, and the aviator fell from his seat. The young girl in despair seized the knife from her lover's belt and cut her throat before her brother had time to approach her. She died on the way to hospital and the airman lies there in a critical condition.

Young Lainez de Aldegonda is arrested, but will probably, says the "Daily Citizen" New York correspondent, be asquitted as the defender of the family honour.

A DECOY STORY.

The Taltollah (Calcutta) Police are enquiring into an interesting case of alleged cheating, says the "Englishman." A woman named Phian Bibi has been arrested by Inspector Hudson on a charge of cheating, by inducing a man to part with a quantity of jewellery valued at about Rs. 300. Being a young woman of prepossessing appearance, and passing herself off as unmarried, she attracted the attention of the complainant, who proposed marriage to her and was accepted. As a dowry the complainant made over to the father of the girl the above amount in jewellery. Not long after his marriage the complainant was informed that his wife had already a husband living at Kidderpore. The matter was reported to the police, whose enquiries go to show that the girl has been twice married, both husbands being alive. A search was made for the father of the female accused, but no trace of him has so far been obtained. He is wanted on a charge of aiding and abetting his daughter, and receiving the above amount under false pretences.

Elizabeth Barfoot, who was born on February 28, 1825, and entered the service of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis, of Kingscliffe, Northamptonshire, when 18 of years of age, died in mail week, with a record of seventy years' work with the same family. Her last word was "Good-night" to her mistress.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

CHARGES AGAINST ADJUTANT'S PAY CLERK.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ENTRY.

(Specially Reported for the Chronicle.)

CANNANORE, May 7.

At the sitting of the general court-martial, in connection with the trial of Havildar Mahomed Sheriff, Captain F. B. Leman, for the prosecution, briefly addressed the Court, reviewing the evidence in the case. He emphasised the fact that the general state of accounts and the Form G were in the handwriting of the accused for a period of almost six years, and it was futile to contend that he was not aware what he was writing or to what partcular account a particular item ought to be credited. The question for the Court to decide was whether the accused knew that the sum of Rs. 629-15-6 was fraudulently credited to the Adjutant's establishment or whether he was only acting under the orders of his superior Mahomed Areef.

Mr. T. K. Krishnan then addressed the Court, on behalf of the accused. He said that the prosecution ought to have proved beyond all doubt that the crediting of the amount in question to the Quartermaster's establishment was a false entry, and that the accused had made it fraudulently. The question for the Court to consider was whether the accused knew that he was causing wrongful gain or loss to anybody. Mahomed Areef, when on his trial threw all the blame on the accused, but the evidence of Colonel Domenichetti and Captain Spitta was that all vouchers were brought to his subordinate and that the latter asked his client to prepare the general state. The accounts were checked by the head clerk. The accused was working under the supervision and orders of the head clerk and the latter being implicitly trusted, all his subordinates obeyed him. It was the head clerk who disbursed the amounts, and if he chose to keep the sum of Rs. 622 for himself, how was the accused to know of it? If Mahomed Areef had been cited as a witness in this case, then they would have had some evidence, though what the value of that evidence would be it was for the Court to decide. There was absolutely no evidence fixing the guilt on his client and before the Court could come to a conclusion, it would have to consider whether there was no other rational conclusion that would be drawn from the facts than that the accused was the prepetrator of the fraud.

The Judge Advocate then briefly summed up the case, particularly laying stress on the fact that the Court should base their decision on the evidence in this case to the exclusion of all else.

The Court was closed for about ten minutes to consider the finding.

OTHER CHARGES.

When the Court reopened the accused was arraigned upon the second and third charges which were tried together. They were that he, at Calcutta, on or about the 1st February 1912, being pay clerk in the Adjutant's office of the 88th Carnatic Infantry, when a sum of Rs. 787-9-6 had been disbursed to the Adjutant's establishment in the distribution statement prepared by him, and it being his duty to credit the whole of that amount to some account of which the Adjutant had charge, with the intent to cause wrongful gain to some person failed to credit and left the unaccounted for part of that sum (viz Rs. 639-0-6, and that he at Calcutta or about the 31st January 1912 with intent to cause wrongful gain to some person made out a contingent bill for Rs. 222-11-9 drawn in the general state of account, well knowing that the claim for such amount was false and fraudulent.

Evidence had been recorded of Major E. H. Payne, Deputy Comptroller of Military Accounts.

The hearing was then adjourned.

POLICE AND ARMS ACT.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE BY HIGH COURT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 7.

At the High Court this morning, Justices Imam and Sharfuddin disposed of the rule issued on behalf of Charu Chunder Ghose on the District Magistrate of Khulna to show cause why the conviction of the petitioner under Section 19 F of the Arms Act should not be set aside. The petitioner was carrying a gun of his master to the Magistrate for renewal of licence, when he was arrested by the police and prosecuted. The trying Magistrate convicted and fined him Rs. 20. Relying on the case reported in Vol. 16 of the Allahabad Law Reports, Their Lordships held the petitioner did no offence under the Arms Act, set aside the conviction and directed the fine to be refunded.

A new Moslem society has been formed in Lucknow, styled "Khuddam Kaaba" to protect the Kaaba and other holy places of Islam from non-Muslim aggression. Any Moslem—man, woman or children—paying one rupee annually and taking an oath to be ready with his or her life to safeguard the Kaaba, if ever attacked, can become a member. The subscription thus raised will be remitted to the Sultan to safeguard the Kaaba. It is proposed to extend the society throughout India. One Mahomedan lady is already sworn in as a member.

MUCH MARRIED WOMAN.

AMUSING CASE FROM CALCUTTA.

An amusing case as to how a Mahomedan woman made money by marrying came to a climax when arrangements were being made for a sixth husband, says the "Indian Daily News." It appears that one Phoonee Bibi a woman of prepossessing looks, was in consideration of some money being given away in marriage each time by her step-father Buloo Ostagar. The last occasion took place on February 20th when the step-father took Rs. 200 some clothes and jewellery from a "topeewalla" of Diamond Harbour Road on the plea of giving the second accused in marriage representing her to be a widow. The bridegroom-elect had made the necessary arrangements for the wedding when he came to learn that the second accused's husband was still living and that she had four other husbands all with an equal claim on her. The "topeewalla" then sought redress in the Police Court and an order on the Police to take cognizance on a charge of cheating was forwarded to the Taltollah Thana by the Second Presidency Magistrate. In pursuance of the order of the Court Inspector Hudson of the Taltollah Thanna traced the woman to Belliaghatta, where she was arrested. The first accused is at present at large. It transpired during the enquiry that the second accused had contracted five marriages. Three of her previous husbands, she said, were dead and one had divorced her.

News of her arrest has reached her previous husbands and it is reported that they are all likely to appear before the Court to put in their separate claims on her.

The case of cheating is before Mr. Keays.

MRS. BRADY'S CANNIBAL PIG.

An amusing case was heard at Castlepollard, County Westmeath. Thomas McCann claimed compensation from Mrs. Mary Brady for injury to his stock by a sow.

"Your worships," said McCann, "her sow ate a goat of mine on April 1, and made a great fool of me. It wasn't quite a goat; it was a kid. The sow is such a terror that if any of my children were out she would eat 'em, too." (Laughter.)

Major Dease (jokingly); Is she a tiger?

McCann: Bedad, your worship, she's worse. (Laughter). I tried to get one of the kid's legs before she was gone altogether, but she was so smart swallowing my poor kid that I couldn't even get a bit of her. (Loud Laughter.)

Mrs. Brady gave evidence defending her sow.

McCann: Didn't she eat the kid's back and her stomach, her paws—and even swallowed her eyebrows? (Laughter). If she got my little children she would have eaten them to their boots. (Laughter.) Why, she would leap my house?

Mrs. Brady: She could eat anything.

McCann: I believe that. (Laughter).

McCann was awarded half a sovereign and costs.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

(FROM "THE PIONEER").

Of Private T. Atkins you've read,
For his praises by Kipling are sung:
He's a hero (of sorts) when he's dead,
And a broth of a boy when he's young,
But although I'm a lowlier bard,
In my own very primitive way
I would like to express my regard
For another, and greater T. A.

Old Sindbad the Sailor got loot,
Though a thriftless, improvident scamp;
And Aladdin, we do not dispute,
Collared no end of swag with his lamp;
But such methods as theirs, you'll admit,
Wouldn't pass through the audit to-day,
So let's drink to the fellow who hit
On the substitute known as T. A.

In our childhood we often were told
Of a very remarkable bird,
Whose eggs (so they said) were of gold:
(The tale is a little absurd.)
Nowadays, when we do keep a hen
We can never persuade it to lay,
But, instead, all our cleverest men
Make lakhs of rupees from T. A.

T. A. cures the worst of our ills,
T. A. is the balm of our lives,
T. A. settles most of our bills,
Not to mention the bills of our wives,
And whenever we're sick of the load
Of letters that cumber our tray,
It is then that we take to the road
For a rest—and a little T. A.

Yes, we all have our ups and our downs,
For Dame Fortune is often unkind;
She's a fickle old jade when she frowns,
And the journey through life is a grind.
But when called to our final account
I have hopes that Saint Peter will say,
"Though your credit's a minus amount,
We will pass you by adding T. A."

A man who was sent to prison for three weeks in mail week at Acton for not paying his rates was described by a magistrate as the man who always went to prison for the rates and looked upon his stay there as a holiday.

MISSING AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE.

ABRUPT DISAPPEARANCE FROM LONDON.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

It was late on April 3 that Mr. Joseph Wilberforce Martin said "Goodbye" to his friend, Mr. Anderson, outside the premises of the Royal Automobile Club, in Pall Mall, and from that moment what became of him, and whether he is alive or dead, some of the cleverest detectives in London have been unable to ascertain.

There are grave reasons, however, for fearing that he has been murdered for his money, and that his body lies at the bottom of the Thames.

There is, of course, the possibility, however, even if he has met with foul play, that this has not been such as to prove fatal, and that he is lying somewhere seriously ill. Or he may have disappeared for reasons of his own, though the finding of his pocket book and hat certainly very strongly discounts such a theory.

HIS OPERA HAT FOUND.

Throughout Monday April 14 Chief-Inspector Ward, Divisional Detective-Inspector Hawkins, and a score of officers from Scotland Yard and Vine-street were investigating the mystery, and the theory that Mr. Martin had been attacked for his money, which was so strongly supported by the discovery of his wallet behind some railings at Belvedere road, Lambeth, was accentuated by the production of his opera hat, which had been found in close proximity to the pocket-book, and luckily had been retained.

The hat was discovered on the morning of April 4 by a lad named Salter, of Goding street, Vauxhall, shortly after the wallet had been picked up by Mr. Barnes. Salter is employed by the Lion Brewery at Belvedere road and found the hat by the side of the roadway when he was on his way to work.

The hat was closed, and close by was a piece of a gold chain similar to that with which Mr. Martin fastened his pocket-book to his coat. The chain still had the fastening stud at one end, but the other end was broken.

Young Salter put the chain in his pocket and took the hat to the brewery, where he threw it into a nosebag.

From this it was rescued by one of the draymen, who took it home, and his children had played with it until April 14 when it was taken possession of by an official from Scotland Yard.

The hat, which was made by Messrs. Austin Reed, the well-known outfitters, Regent-street, bore marks of slight burns by cigarettes on the inside and on the rim.

GOLD CHAIN LOST.

Asked for the piece of gold chain the lad Salter has informed the police that he put it in his pocket, and the same afternoon found that it had slipped through a hole and he had lost it.

The discovery of the pocket-book, although so close to the river, can scarcely be said to bear the same terrible significance as the finding of the hat. The thieves might have obtained the book some distance away, and have waited until they were secure from observation to open it. The finding of the hat, on the other hand, certainly seems to corroborate the theory of a struggle and foul play.

The police have done their utmost to trace the driver of the taxi-cab which picked up Mr. Martin when he wished his friend Mr. Anderson adieu outside the Royal Automobile Club, but in this they have failed. This, however, is not surprising, as some hundreds of members leave the club in this manner during the week.

REWARD INCREASED.

The friends of the missing man are firmly convinced that he has been the victim of foul play, and, beyond the reward of £500 offered £100, while yesterday morning an advertisement appeared in the "Times" from "A. B.," giving a newspaper address at Tudor-street, also offering £500 for definite news that will lead to the missing millionaire's discovery.

Although, of course, it is still hoped that the mystery may have a satisfactory solution, instructions have been issued to the Thames police, who patrol the river from Tilbury to Teddington, ordering a strict look-out to be kept for floating bodies. The general idea is that any body in the river, unless held by some obstacle, or unless it has happened to sink into a sand hole, will float on the tenth day. Yesterday was the tenth day since the disappearance, but no body was found.

Of course it may be held down, or the extreme coldness of the weather may have had some retarding effect, or it may not be in the river at all.

An officer from Vine-street yesterday paid a visit to the safe deposit in the City where Mr. Martin rented a compartment. After some formality the safe was opened by the authorities, and although a number of documents were found there was nothing to throw any light on his disappearance.

Amongst the documents, it is understood, were papers in connection with business transactions with Mr. Anderson and insurances to the amount of 40,000 dollars.

Mr. W. J. Burns, the famous American detective, who is at present in London, has been retained by the family to assist in discovering Mr. Martin's fate. "In the light of the latest discoveries," he said yesterday, "one can hardly resist the conclusion that the missing man has been the victim of foul play, but I believe that Scotland Yard will soon find the solution to the mystery."

SPORTING NEWS

RACING IN ENGLAND.

SPECULATION ON THE CLASSICS.

With the running of the first important races for the three-year-olds, the Two Thousands Guineas, the indifference felt recently with regard to speculation on the Classics seems to have disappeared. Of late years there has been a great falling off in betting on such events till within a comparatively short time of the actual race. Now, with more tangible "form" to go on, the youngsters are receiving their full share of attention and the market has settled down.

For a considerable time, Craganour has topped the lists on the Derby and was confidently regarded as the coming champion. Almost invariably, however, the above-mentioned race introduces a dangerous quantity or two, and this year we have no exception. That Luvois won the mile naturally at once brought him down in the odds till at present he stands as equal favourite. It is, in fact, probably only due to the difficulty of displacing a long-standing favourite that he not actually in pride of place on his own. As Craganour led when it came to racing and was subsequently caught and beaten by Luvois, everything points to the latter being favoured by a journey of a mile and a half. Shogun is still considered as likely, and these three are a good deal away from the rest according to public estimation, as Meeting House's running suggested his being more of a spinter than a stayer. It is not easy to decide placed as we are, as only the various horses' connections are in a position to say which are in need of work and likely to come on with a gallop or two.

The following are the candidates in demand in the market, in the order in which they are fancied:—

Craganour, Luvois, Shogun, Meeting House, Ildegond, Flippant, Sanguhar, Radiant, Rock Flint, Roseworthy, Hippeastrum, Day Comet, Clencairn, Harry of Hereford, Pilliwinki, Prue, Carbaret, Halos, Kingsborough, Mouthpiece, Cantilivet, Cock of the Rock, Depeche, Durbar, Game Hen colt by Jeddah, Victoria May colt by Orme, Claque colt by Spearmint.

The following are the chief events during the next three months:—

Chester Cup (Chester) (2½ m.)	Wed., May 7
Jubilee Handicap (Kempton Park (1½ m.)	Satur., May 10
Manchester Cup (Manchester) (1½ m.)	Fri., May 16
Salford Borough Hcp. (Manchester) (6 fur.)	Satur., May 17
Newmarket Handicap (Newmarket) (1½ m.)	Tues., May 20
Newmarket Stakes (Newmarket) (1½ m.)	Wed., May 21
Great Northern Handicap (Park) (1½ m.)	Tues., May 27
Victoria Cup (Hurst Park) (7 fur.)	Satur., May 31
The Derby (Epsom) (1½ m.)	Wed., June 4
The Oaks (Epsom) (1½ m.)	Fri., June 6
Empire Stakes (Newbury) (6 fur.)	Wed., June 11
Newbury Summer Cup (Newbury) (1½ m.)	Thurs., June 12
Ascot Stakes (Ascot) (2 m.)	Tues., June 17
Royal Hunt Cup (Ascot) (7 fur. 166 yds.)	Wed., June 18
Ascot Gold Cup (Ascot) (2½ m.)	Thurs., June 19
Wokingham Stakes (Ascot) (6 fur.)	Fri., June 20
Northumberland Plate (Newcastle) (2 m.)	Wed., June 25
Sandringham Stakes (Sandown Park) (1 m. 60 yds.)	Thurs. June 27
Grand Prix de Paris (1 m. 7 fur.)	Sun., June 29
Duke of Cambridge Hcp. (Newmarket) (1 m.)	Wed., July 2
London Cup (Alexandra Park) (1½ m.)	Sat., July 5
Bibury Cup (Salisbury) (1½ m.)	Wed. July 9
Great Central Hcp. (Haydock Park) (1½ m.)	Fri., July 11
Newmarket Summer Hcp. (2m. 24 yds.)	Thurs., July 17
Eclipse Stakes (Sandown) (1½ m.)	Fri., July 18
Molyneux Plate (Liverpool) (5 fur.)	Wed., July 23
Liverpool Cup (1 m. 3 fur.)	Fri., July 25
Stewards' Cup (Goodwood) (6 fur.)	Tues., July 29
Goodwood Plate (2 m.)	Wed., July 31

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

There were three excellently contested games, yesterday, the one attracting most spectators being of course the final of the B Class Doubles. Though only two sets were necesssary to decide it, the pairs could not well have been better matched. Some long and exciting rallies were seen and up to the finish either could have won. Barlee and Burge were giving fifteen in every other game and their driving was the harder, the former being effective at the net. Orr played steadily and his lobbing was very accurate and useful whereas Pearson did most of the forcing on his side. None of the four boasted a particularly difficult service and a fact that struck one was that in the first set the server generally lost. Pearson was unfortunate enough to serve several double faults and was behind at 2—1. Each side in turn lost their service and four all was called. The first to win was Orr, which gave him the lead, but Burge promptly followed his example, despite giving away fifteen, and made it five all. Pearson had the serve for the deciding game, but could but win one point, so Barlee and Burgee won at 6—5. In the second again each lost his serve till Pearson won his and he and Orr led at 3—1. Now, however, Barlee and Burge each won theirs and took three successive games and the lead. Pearson again won his and brought the score to four all. This was as far as they got, as Barlee served a love game and Orr lost his serve after deuce. It was, as mentioned, an interesting match for a final and both deserve great credit for having got so far.

There was also a game each in A and B class of the singles, and both took three sets to decide. Being in the former class, the one between Bunbury and Reid was the better. Play was of quite a good class, and each placed well along the side lines, Reid getting a deal of cut on the ball. As may be imagined, there was scarcely anything in it between them and they returned well in long rallies without any unnecessary hard hitting. In the first two all was called, but Reid then won two more and then ran to set. The second commenced very much in Bunbury's favour, and it looked as though he was wearing his opponent out, but Reid won three more before the sixth came. Much the same happened in the decider, Reid leading at 3-2, but Bunbury then winning three straight games. Securing the next two, Reid drew up to five all, but Bunbury took two in succession, the set and the match.

The third saw Dawson equal to giving Hughes half fifteen. At the start, the latter won four successive games, but Dawson retaliated in a similar manner only for Hughes to run off the next two and the set. In comparison to this, the second was extraordinarily one-sided. Dawson won the first four games and the two more necessary with an interval of only one game to his opponent. The third opened promisingly for Hughes when he won the first two games and led at 3-1. Each won a game, but Dawson then ran off four in succession.

Bunbury and Dawson have thus entered the semi-finals of their respective classes.

Results:—

A. Class, Doubles. Final.—Barlee and Burge, plus 3/6, beat E. G. Pearson and J. P. Orr, plus 15; 6—5, 6—4.

A. Class, Singles.—C. J. Bunbury, plus 2/6, beat E. C. Reid, plus 6/6; 3—6, 6—4, 7—5.

B. Class, Singles.—G. W. Dawson, minus 3/6, beat M. A. Hughes, scr; 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

MATHERAN TOURNAMENT.

There is very little doubt that this Matheran event intends to be very popular this year, says the "Matheran Jottings." The Lord Sydenham Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup, and the Lady Sydenham Challenge Cup have to be won three years in succession in order to become the property of the lady or gentleman winner. But there is a prize of Rs. 50 for the winner of each event, the prize to be chosen by the winner. There is a second prize of Rs. 25 for the runner up in both events. and the name of each year's winner will be engraved on the plinth of each cup. One very sensible rule laid down, is, that with the yearly prizes, the prize may be chosen by the winner himself or herself. There are so many good and useful things which can be purchased for fifty rupees, of far more value in many cases, especially in India where people move about so much, than a cup to the winner. The entries which must be accompanied by the entrance fees of Rs. 5 gentlemen, and Rs. 3 ladies, will be received up to May 12th, the closing day. The drawings take place on May 13th at the Superintendent's Office. The Tournament begins on May 17th. Finals May 24th.

Last year the Tournament was a great success. The winner of Lady Sydenham Cup was Mrs. Frank Portlock and the runner up Mrs. F. McCormack. The winner of Lord Sydenham Cup was Mr. William Reid and the runner up Mr. Frank Portlock.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

While the open Championship Tournament is in progress, one for which of course only the better class of players will venture, Mrs. Murison with the thoughtfulness of a lady has offered to provide a prize for Ladies' Singles, so that those young Parsi ladies who may not feel capable of weighing in with the better players may have a flutter of skill and excitement all to themselves.

The Hon. Secretaries announce that it has afforded them great pleasure to accept the offer made by Mrs. Murison. of a prize for Ladies' Singles (Handicap) to be played for this Season, open to the Lady Members of the Jalbhoy Sett Parsi Gymkhana, Matheran. It is also announced that if there are more than twelve entries Mrs. Murison has decided to give a second prize for the runner up.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

MERCHANTS' CUP.

Only two teams completed their round in the aoove competition last week-end and neither did as well as was expected. The details of their scores are as follows:—

THOMAS & CO.

A. I. Steel	81
F. J. Bining	88
T. Drimmie	89
J. D. Guise	90
W. Dowson	91
W. Thomas	100
Total	539

BANK OF BENGAL.

C. W. W. Carbery	97
W. N. Gurdon	92
L. G. Dunbar	94
B. W. V. Baumgartner	96
F. E. Dalton	99
B. A. C. Neville	106
Total	574

Thomas and Co. did not do as well as was expected, as both Drimmie and Thomas must have been off their game to return the scores they did. Their score is six more than last year's winning score, while the course is certainly two if not three strokes easier this year. The Bank of Bengal have done worse than their last year's score by 12 strokes.

ENGLAND'S HOCKEY STANDARD.

ABSENCE OF GREAT PLAYERS.

There is no doubt that the sides which have represented England in international matches this season have not been so strong as we have been accustomed to see in the past. With the exception of the half-backs the players who have appeared have not been anything above the ordinary.

The absence of Shoveller from centre-forward is always severally felt, and he was only able to play in one match, that against Scotland at Beckenham. Crummack, who played in his place against Wales, was a failure; in fact, our forwards were very poor in that match and if the Welshmen had realised how bad England was, they might easily have won. Saville has improved vastly this season, and in the the match against Scotland he greatly enhanced his reputation.

The halves, Crookford, Lagden, and Stocks, all did well, and were the mainstay of our defence. Croft and Eiloart were awarded their caps in the match against Ireland, but they did not show their best form in that game owing to the fact that they were suffering from the effects of a rough sea passage when crossing from Holyhead. Birch and Atken were not at all successful at full back and the former was deposed for Lovell, who played a fine game at Dublin, and fully deserved to get his cap.

Scotland are still weak in attack. With the exception of Elliot, the left-wing, and H. Walker, his partner, the forwards were very wild and showed very little skill. Miller and Burt have done well at half-back, and Brown, Inglis, and Neilson, all of whom have played full-back, have all performed well. Farquhar deposed Summers in goal, and gave a brilliant exhibition in the second half of the match between England and Scotland at Beckenham.

Ireland have shown considerable improvement forward, and there were some people who foretold England's defeat at Dublin. In Foot, Rushbridge, and Cork they have three very fine dashing forwards. The former, in particular at outside-right, has a fine turn of speed, and is the best of the three. Beattie played magnificently at right-half against Scotland, and he, Perrin, and Rowlands put up a fine defence at Dublin in the match against England. H. Brown (the captain) still retains all his abilities as the best of their back division.

Wales had very weak forwards. Knowling proved himself a very able, and at times a brilliant, centre-half, and Elias, on his right, was also very sound. Morris-Davies and Sutcliff, the backs, were both excellent, and had a rare lot to do in the different matches, but they came out of the ordeal with honour. Davies, the goal-Keeper, was a worthy substitute for Furnbull, and his safe keeping largely contributed to the small number of goals scored against his side in their international matches.

MORE CLUB REVIEWS.

Teddington had quite a successful time during the first half of the season, and at one time it appeared as though they were coming back to their old form once more. Southgate beat them unexpectedly early in November by the large margin of eight goals to one, but subsequent to that Teddington defeated Surbiton, Bromley and Kingston Hill on succeeding Saturdays. The latter was a very fine performance, and in this match they played better than on any other occasion during the season.

Early in February, when they played Hampstead, Crowder had the misfortune to badly strain a musicle in the leg, and this injury has kept him out of the team ever since. His absence, combined with that of Stutchbury, his partner at full-back, made all the difference to the side, and several successive defeats wer esustained in consequence. Of the 20 matches played they won 9, lost 9, and drew 2.

Bromley did not quite retain their position of last year, five successive losses early in the season rather spoiling their record. Irrespective of the games played whilst on tour at Easter, they won 9 matches, lost 12, and drew 2.

One of the features of the club's season has been the consistently good play of Whelon, their full-back, who has played a very sound game. For some years he played for Surrey but having moved to Bromley, he has this year played for Kent on various occasions.

East Sheen did not have a successful season, so far as the result of their matches went, losing considerably more than they won. The fortunes of the club (one of the oldest in London, having celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary this year) at the end of last season were at a very low ebb, of last season were at a very low ebb, roundabout 20. Such an unsatisfactory state of affairs, however, had a good effect on the members, who made a big effect to pull things round, with the result that now they have roughly 40 members, and third team matches have been played almost regularly since Christmas, while a full list of fixtures for this new eleven has been arranged for next season.

Naturally, with so many new members, it was almost impossible to gauge the exact capabilities of all, and there are probably some men playing in the junior teams who might be quite worth places in the first team, but all this will be adjusted at the opening of next season. Certain it is that the prospects of the club have not been so good for a great number of years.

THREE CLINER PLAYERS.

Three of the first team players have been very conspicuous this season. C. W. How, the veteran skipper, has been keeping goal as well as he has ever done, and Jackson, the centre-half, is about as good a player as there is for that position in the county. Rasche, who hails from Holland, has shown considerable ability at full-back, in spite of the fact that this is his first season in English hockey.

Staines have only won five matches, but where they have met with defeat the margin of goals against them has been very small, which goes to prove that there has not been much difference between them and their opponents.

Considering how uncertain their prospects were at the commencement of the season, and the losses they have sustained through injuries, they are to be congratulated on having done as well as they did. Scott Freeman has been very sound at full-back, and Robinson, the ex-Irish International, has also been a success at centre-forward.

Hendon have not lived up to the promise they showed at the commencement of the season, their record being: 7 won, 15 lost, and 2 drawn. Considering that they have lost several men who were crocked, and also their versatile skipper, A. J. M. Bacon, who has been unable to play for some months owing to throat trouble, they have no reason to be ashamed of their doings for the season.

The Wimbledon Club, I find, played in all 27 matches, of which 16 were won, which makes their record for the season even better than I had thought. Another point of interest in their season's doings lies in the fact that the number of goals scored by the first team, viz., 106, is within a few points of the highest number the club has ever obtained in any season since its formation.

The second team, although not so successful as last season, has still done remarkably well, as also have the third and fourth elevens.

Spencer, who are one of the strongest of the smaller clubs, won exactly half their fixtures. They had the gratification of beating Barnes by three goals to one, which was a very creditable performance. The whole team on that occasion played up remarkably well, and they thoroughly deserved their victory. Owing to their inability to find a goalkeeper the club played three backs. In this department and the half-back line the side was strongest. The forwards were irregular in their attendance on the field, and consequently the frequent changes in the attack did not give the men many opportunities of becoming acquainted with each other's play, and the line was not so effective as it might have been.

It will be remembered that a preliminary discussion took place at Hamburg last October regarding the formation of an international committee, and that certain definite proposals were made at that time in regard to it. The outcome of it all is that the International Hockey Committee is now an accomplished fact, and their main object is to develop and control international games and to keep the game purely amateur. The original members of the committee are England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Bohemia, and U.S.F.S. A. (France).

All the countries represented are entitled to two votes, or rather, to send two representatives to the meetings, with the exception of Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Bohemia. Why are these other countries only allowed one voice in the deliberations? One would have thought that certainly all the countries of the United Kingdom should receive the same treatment, and be on the same footing in an arangement of this sort.

The decision of the Judical Committee of the Privy Council in the case of Sir Stuart Samuel, was delivered on April 12th.

MUSKETRY MATCHES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 7.

The following results of the musketry matches, the conditions of which were notified in India Army order No. 503 of 1912, are published for information:

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's prizes.—Railway Corps.—"B" Company, 2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, 218 points; next in order of merit,—"B" Company, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, points 207 Non-Railway Corps, "E" Company, Simla Volunteer Rifles, points 209; next in order of merit "A" Company, Simla Volunteer Rifles, points 202.

2. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prizes.—British Troops and Volunteers.—4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, points 651; next in order of merit, 2nd Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish) Fusilliers, points 639; Indian troops: 1st Battalion Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, 657 points; next in order of merit, 106th Hazara Pioneers, 655 points.

3. Brooke Bond Company's prizes,—"B" Company, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, 852 points; next in order of merit, "C" Company, 1st Battalion, Alexandra Princess of Wales' Own (Yorkshire Regiment) 843 points.

4. Cawnpore Woolen Mills Company's prizes.—"E" Company, 106th Hazara Pioneers, 1093 points; next in order of merit, "B" Company, 36th Sikhs, 1055 points.

The interesting fact that the young King of Uganda has taken to golf is revealed by Mr. E. H. Fison: "I saw him the other day," writes Mr. Fison, "make two of the best drives at golf that I have seen for many a long day." King David is also the captain of a football club. He will be eighteen years old this year.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

the obstruction. No person was injured.

Canon Durrant will be consecrated as the Bishop of Lahore in Calcutta in the first week of August.

Plague continues to be very prevalent in Bihar particularly on the South Ganges side near Monghyr.

A new building for the Hopeful Academy at Shikarpur is to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 80,000.

Oscar Dignum, the horse trainer, died at Bowring Hospital, Bangalore, yesterday morning after weeks of severe illness.

Captain C. L. Norman (Guides Cavalry) of the General Staff branch has been elected Master of Lodge Kitchener, Simla. He will be installed on Monday, the 2nd June.

A guard in the Mysore Forest Department has, it is reported, murdered his servant by shooting him and absconding.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has presented a three years, old elephant to the Dublin Zoo. The elephant will soon leave Bangalore for Ireland.

The first passenger train from Itarsi to Budnor on the Itarsi-Nagpur line was run on the 1st May. It was crowded with travellers, and traffic promises to be brisk.

Mr. Brunyate on arrival from Home took over charge as officiating Secretary in the Finance Department from Mr. Johnston at Simla on Monday.

An attempt to create a "corner" in ice in Mandalay last week reduced the price to one pice per pound, enabling all classes to indulge in the luxury.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy has offered a cup for by members of the Y. M. C. A. in the Simla Open Tennis Tournament entries for which close on the 14th May.

News from Hardwar states that an Astrological Conference will be held there in the middle of June next along with the Rishikulla anniversary. Delegates have been invited from every part of the province.

The statement issued by the Hindu University Society showed that the realisations for the second fortnight of April 1913 amounted to Rs. 1,14,239-5-8. The total subscriptions realised thus amounted to Rs. 22,33,995-14-6½.

Some excitement was recently caused among the Vaishyas of Muttra over a violation by some prominent members of the community, of the solemn oath they had unitedly taken that they would boycott dancing girls.

The Corporation of Calcutta has sanctioned an increased annual grant of Rs. 720 for the year 1913-14, in aid of the Ram Krishna Society Anath Bhandar in consideration of the position of the Institution and the increased usefulness of its work.

The Government of India have now formally addressed the Government of Bengal on the question of opening up the ports of Calcutta, and Chittagong for the *haj* pilgrimage, which was raised by the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola in a resolution at Delhi last cold weather.

Many people in Calcutta dependent upon the Sunday morning's mail for a budget of light literature from Home had to go without the "luxury" this week, says the "Englishman." Complaints were general on Sunday and yesterday, and the Post Office answer is that a bag or two was probably left behind in England.

The Twentieth Madras Provincial Conference assembled at Trichinoply on Monday, the Hon. N. Ramachandra Rao delivering the usual Presidential address. The address was an unusually long one and was, in brief, a *vade mecum* of present day Indian politics.

The following members of the Board of Scientific Advice will attend the meeting at Simla on the 12th May at which Mr. Kerr, C.S., will preside:—Dr. Annandale, Colonel Renny-Tailyour, Colonel Pease, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Hayden, Surgeon-General Crofts, Mr. Russell, with Mr. Calder, Botanical Survey, as Secretary.

Sir William Duke, in a circular letter, says that subscriptions to the extent of about Rs. 3,000 to the Raja Bejoy Krishna memorial have already been announced, but it is desirable that a very much larger sum should be raised in order that a fitting memorial may be established.

Judgment has been delivered by the Additional Sessions Judge of Muzsafarpur, Bihar, in a case in which 32 Hindus were charged with having burnt down a Mahomedan mosque, and with making an unlawful assembly in connection with the last "Kurbani." The Judge acquitted all the accused.

The question of remodelling Delhi yard, with a view to serving the different railways which run into the station, is receiving the attention of the Railway Board, and Lieutenant A. H. L. Mount, R.E., Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, is at present in Simla working out the proposed scheme.

The escape from police custody by an up-country convict at Howrah station on Wednesday night has been reported to the Government Railway Police at Howrah. It appears that the prisoner was allowed to go to the lavatory, and prevailed upon his custodian to remove the rope from his waist. The convict escaped, and has not yet been recaptured.

Last week an alligator measuring about twelve feet in length was killed near Kanaldewantala, Serampore, by some Dhangors, who speared it to death from above after watching a water hole in which it lay for some time. They exhibited it, in the town of Serampore and, says a correspondent to a Calcutta paper, "reaped a harvest in coppers."

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, wired yesterday from Rutlam:—The engine and eight wagons of an up goods trains were derailed at Mangal Mandi station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway at 6/14 a.m. on the 6th instant blocking the main line. The 15 down express was detained six hours till the l ine was shelved

Work has been in progress for some time in connection with the big drainage scheme undertaken by the Allahabad municipality. The outlay has been estimated at Rs. 16 lakhs, of which Rs. 12 lakhs wil' be contributed by the Government. The whole town is embraced by the scheme and it is hoped that it will largely improve the sanitary condition of the locality.

Professor Radhagovinda Basak of Rajshahi College, Bengal, is reported to have discovered a copper plate grant of a Budhist king in East Bengal, near Rampal. The royal seal of the plate bears the elgend "Sri, Sri Chandra Devas," above which appears the Buddhist wheel of life of life with two stags in a sitting posture on both sides. The royal seal is identical with that used by Pala, the Bengali king. The discovery is said to be of great historical importance.

ALIGARH MAHOMEDAN COLLEGE.

UNPLEASANT SITUATION AVERTED.

From the account of recent happenings at Aligarh published by the "Comrade" it appears there were serious differences between the new Secretary, Nawab Mahommad Ishaq Khan Sahib and some of his colleagues. Things had gone very far by the 26th April, and it is stated that a trial of strength and fairness was imminent. We are glad to learn this has been averted though at the eleventh hour, says the "Panjabee". From what our well-informed Mahomedan contemporary says, owing to party feeling and other causes, the position of the new Secretary has been one of considerable difficulty. It says:—"However free himself from prejudices, the faction that had all along desired his election wished him and expected him to remain dependent on itself, and those who had no great liking for this faction can be excused if they had their doubts about the chances of success for the new Secretary in his efforts to escape the clutches of this clique." Besides it is stated that the attitude of the Local Government towards the College left much to be desired "and efforts were made to take advantage of this to strike panic in the heart of the new Secretary, who, though exceedingly well-meaning, was unused to the handling of public affairs, and in his anxiety to do the best for his charge was a little inclined to take a pessimistic and an exaggerated view of the condition of affairs of Aligarh." Matters came to such a pass that Nawab Ishaq Khan Sahib appeared "to have been submerged under the influences that engulfed him completely." At a recent meeting of the Syndics all differences have been composed and it is now hoped that a new era has been ushered in.

COLOSSAL FORTUNES IN AMERICA.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S WARNING.

In a somewhat sensational speech which was made by Mr. Marshall, the Vice-President, in New York on April 12 before the National Democratic Club, the speaker warned his hearers that the laws of descent might be changed so that colossal fortunes would revert to the State, if their possessors did not change their attitude towards the Government. Mr. Marshall said he was impelled by a desire to rouse thoughtless rich men to a sense of their danger if those who have not should make common cause against those who have. He dismissed the belief in vested rights and in the constitutional right of a man to devise his fortune, and maintained that the right to devise and the right to inherit are neither inherent nor constitutional rights, but are simply privileges given by the State to its citizens, which are revocable at the pleasure of the State.

Referring to the great unrest now prevailing, the Vice-President said that more and more men were coming to the belief that Socialism alone would bring about equality of opportunity, and he added: "If I were the possessor of a vast and growing fortune, and had made up my mind that the Government would continue to help me make it grow, or if I were a Socialist, I would frown down upon the educational system of America."

The interpretation placed upon the speech in certain quarters is that it was a warning to those persons who are suspected of intriguing against the Administration to discredit it before the country, and who are greatly displeased with the President's programme of advanced reform, says the Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post."

Another calculating machine is to be bought by the London County Council, because it is found that these contrivances save time and labour in the preparation of statistical returns.

IMPORTANT ARCHÆOLOGICAL FIND.

FRESH CHAPTER IN BENGAL'S HISTORY.

The recent contributions of Professor Badhagovinda Basak, M. A., of the Rajshahi College, and member of the Varendra Research Society of Rajshahi, on the ancient history of Bengal, have been adjudged to be of rare merit. He has been busy in the field of antiquity for the last few years, and to-day his efforts in this connection have culminated in the striking discovery of a copper plate grant of great historical importance, near Rampal, at Vikrampur, in the district of Dacca. Having returned home for summer, Professor Basak, on behalf of the Varendra Research Society, was contemplating a tour with a view to collect materials of the mediaeval period in Bengal, which are alleged to be scattered in the old villages of Vikrampur, says a correspondent in the "Englishman."

On information supplied by the uncle of Dr. P. Chatterjee, the late Principal of the Anandamohan College, Mymensingh, coupled with his own desire to visit the ruins of Rampal, the celebrated capital of Ballal Sen and his successors, Professor Basak, accompanied by a party of friends, went to that place.

Professor Basak secured the valuable copper plate by purchase from one Jadu Nath Banikya of the village of Panchasara, near Rampal. The ignorant owner of the plate was most unwilling to part with this piece of copper which he and his ancestors have been preserving for upwards of 75 years as a sacred relic. This plate, as I understand from Mr. Basak makes a sensational epoch and adds a new chapter to the ancient history of East Bengal. On enquiry, I was told by the professor that the inscription which the plate bears is the record of a land-grant made to a Brahmin by a Buddhist King, named Sri Chandradeva, issuing his command from his capital at Vikrampur. The plate proves, beyond doubt, the existence of a reigning dynasty of Buddhist Kings in East Bengal at a period preceding the Mahomedan conquest of Bengal.

Professor Basak showed me the plate which I found in good condition. It is incised on both sides, fully in the obverse and partly in the reverse and altogether contains 40 lines of writing.

At the top of it is attached the Royal Seal bearing the legend "Sri Sri Chandradeva" above which appears the Buddhist "wheel of life" the *Dharma-chakra* with two stages in a sitting posture on both sides of it. One of the most notable features of this Seal is, as Professor Radhagovinda Basak explained to me, that this Royal Seal is identical in form with those used by the Pula Kings of Bengal in their plates.

Professor Basak is preparing, papers on this copper-plate both in English and Bengali for publication.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

"TIMES" ON ATKINSON REPORT.

With the growth of the industrial life of India, and with the corresponding increase in the facilities offered in that country for obtaining technical instruction, the hopes and ambitions of the native youths have been very properly directed towards securing appointments in manufacturing enterprises and in public works, says the "Times." In common with a large number of other technical and engineering students throughout the Empire, they find difficulty in linking up their college routine with the experience to be found inside the workshops and factories of engineering firms. Rightly or wrongly Indian engineering students consider that in this respect they are more adversely placed than natives of England and Scotland, and a number of them have made a direct appeal to the Secretary of State for India to put into force the Atkinson Report on Technical Education in India, which was to the effect that an effort should be made to connect the educational institutions of India more closely with business firms, railways, and other employers of labour. They also request that the Imperial Service of India should be thrown open to members of the Provincial Branch. The specific trouble is that Indian students studying engineering science in Great Britain, to the number of about 140, have to pay a premium for practical experience in engineering firms and workshops; and they suggest that to remedy this the Indian Government should make it the rule that every Government contractor or engineer must take a number of Indians into their firms as apprentice engineers and give them facilities to learn their work. If this demand were carried into effect, similar coercion would, of course, require to be exercised in respect to natives of all colonies, dominions, protectorates, and foreign countries, from which contracts are placed with engineering firms in this country, and the result in the long run would certainly be to the disadvantage of Indian students. The best compromise would probably be the establishment at technical colleges of vacation classes of a practical character to meet the requirements of students for whom provision in outside workshops is not available.

"I suppose," said a lady to a tramcar conductor, "if I pay the fare for my dog he will be treated the same as other passengers, and be allowed to occupy a seat?" "Of course, madam," the conductor replied politely, "he will be treated the same as the other passengers and can occupy a seat, provided he does not put his feet on it!"

THE LATE

CARL HAGENBECK.

"King of the Zoos."

COPYRIGHT IN INDIA TO THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

CHAPTER X.— (*Continued.*)

It was a hateful business altogether, but Hornby could see no other chance of saving Launcelot from the folly he threatened. To keep the game going as long as he could and allow the misguided young man to drink himself silly—it was hardly likely that he'd venture to address the crowd then, or if he did they would understand and not take him seriously. Hornby would be able to get him away and might even contrive to smuggle him back home without anyone being the wiser. Launcelot had a key and the Squire was away.

And then Dr. Hornby was concerned more than a little on his own account. The Squire was already prejudiced against him, though he had shown no active animosity; but it was in his power to make himself very unpleasant if he liked, and he would certainly have reasonable excuse for blaming Hornby if Launcelot were allowed to make a fool of himself in public. It really was a very awkward situation indeed.

Another whisky was brought and Launcelot continued his break. To Hornby's dismay he added twenty to the score—which made the game nearly level. The well-meant effort at delay was hardly likely to be successful, after all.

Small failed to score and Barm did likewise, missing an easy stroke. He cursed his luck.

"Look here," he said, "I can't go on with this. I'm a man of my word. I said I'd stand up with James. I asked him here. You gentlemen can do as you like—finish the game afterwards or leave it alone. I must go."

With which, and heedless of Hornby's remonstrances, he threw down his cue and hastened from the room.

Launcelot, with rather unsteady hand, lifted his tumbler to his lips. "I'll finish this and follow you," he cried after the innkeeper.

A shout went up from without. "They'll shout louder when they see me," muttered Launcelot. He emptied his glass at a gulp. "I'll say what I think—just exactly what I think."

It was as if he were trying to convince himself of rectitude.

Dr. Hornby stepped up to him and laid his hand upon his shoulder. "Holt," he said firmly, "you must come away with me. I'll see you home."

Launcelot put down the tumbler with unsteady hand. "See me home? Who said anything about home? I'm going to find James—James has been badly used—I'm sorry for James. I shall say so. Who's going to prevent me?"

His voice was husky, and he glanced defiantly at his friend.

"Of course, if you're determined to make a fool of yourself nobody can prevent you. But you'll only be laughed at."

"Laughed at? Why, I should like to know?"

Dr. Hornby's reply was blunt and to the point. "Because you're drunk, man. That's plain English—drunk."

Launcelot drew himself up indignantly. He was quite unaware of anything of the sort. Drunk? Why, he had never been drunk in his life; the suggestion was absurd, ridiculous. Certainly he felt a little shaky and he had not been playing billiards up to his usual mark, but that was due to excitement—very natural considering what he had undertaken to do. He had only taken whisky to steady his nerves—perhaps a little more than was necessary—he really hadn't noticed—but drunk! He had never, in his life, been so insulted.

He said, so, but found some difficulty in expressing himself with the dignity that he would have liked. The words seemed to slur into each other. But he would soon show Hornby and everyone else that he was not drunk.

With the greatest care and precision he felt in his pocket, produced a handful of silver, and from this extracted half a crown which he laid upon the table.

"We resign the game," he said with forced deliberation. "This is what I owe. Barm will, of course, pay his own share."

He really didn't know if either of his two late opponents picked up the money. He was not interested—also it seemed necessary to concentrate his full attention upon what he did at the moment and upon nothing else. He was putting his cue away now and it needed reflection to decide upon its correct place. It seemed right and proper that it should be placed among cues of exactly the same length, and he proceeded to a rearrangement of the rack in order to attain this end. He did it slowly, measuring and comparing the different sizes, pausing now and then, half shutting his eyes and bending his head to one side to judge the effect. A rest that was out of place he carefully removed to its own rack. Surely all this must show that he was fully master of his actions.

Dr. Hornby and the auctioneer's clerk were laughing. Launcelot wondered vaguely what at. He supposed they had some joke between themselves. Mr Small had a fund of funny stories—one that he had told earlier in the evening recurred to Launcelot's mind now and he felt inclined to laugh at it—then he recollected that he was on his dignity and nipped the laugh in the bud.

Having arranged the cues he walked across the room with quite remarkable steadiness, and, once more sturdily opposing the efforts of Dr. Hornby to induce him to remain where he was, he continued his progress out of the room and out of the house.

"The blamed young fool!" muttered Hornby, realising the failure of his well-meant efforts. "I've done all I could. There'll be the devil to pay over this."

Launcelot, in his endeavour to prove his sobriety, had forgotten all about adding and to note just where other woman—who were without my advantages in training—wasted time and money.

BREAKDOWN OF BLISS.

My husband and I were devoted to each other. We had made a love match, and for a year we were very happy. Then I began to discover the presence of a hitherto unknown and altogether terrifying enemy in my home life. Boredom! I simply had not enough to do.

nised him now for his black beard and heavy beetling brows. He had been a keeper at Chalton Coombe for twenty years or more, and had only left quite recently because he had come in for a little money and had started a farm of his own.

"Get you home, Master Launcelot, sir. Right or wrong, it ain't decent for a son to be talkin' against his father. We don't want to hear you."

This sentiment met with the approval of many—more especially among the women. Launcelot's heroism was not being appreciated at its true worth. Instead of praise he was receiving blame—he couldn't understand it at all.

To him it seemed as if he was gazing down upon a vast mob, always seething and swelling—never still. There were hundreds of faces gazing up at him, grotesque, fantastical, contorted—night-mare faces. Some were grinning, others mouthing imprecations; some were familiar to him yet so contorted and pallid in the moonlight that they seemed the very phantoms of their true selves—and the face of the black-bearded keeper was everywhere; turn which way he would he could not escape from it.

It was the restlessness of everything that troubled him most. The cart in which he stood was swaying from side to side, and it was a mystery to him how he contrived to maintain an upright position. Behind the surging crowd were clumps of tall trees which must be moving too, for whenever he tried to fix his eyes on one it disappeared altogether or there was another of quite different appearance in its place;

and the trees and houses threw the queerest shadows, which danced up and down the long stretch of white road—a road which was normally level, but which now resembled nothing so much as a switchback railway. To see a cart pass along it was the funniest sight, and Launcelot wanted to laugh—only he couldn't, because he knew he had to talk to the nightmare faces round the cart and he mustn't allow himself to think of anything except just what he wanted to

'Beasts' Paradise' at Stellingen, which has revolutionised animal captivity, and already served as a model for several other zoological gardens, though it was only opened in May, 1907.

"Heine complains that Aristotle left us copious information about most of the animals that came under his notice, but of the one which he had had the best opportunities of studying, and which was much the most interesting of all those living, he said nothing. That was Alexander the Great. A similar [illegible]

MARRIED IDLENESS.

"WHY I RETURNED TO BUSINESS"

There are plenty of women—enviable creatures!—who are conscious of a strong leaning towards this profession or that from their earliest years, (says a writer in the "Daily Mail"). One knows quite clearly (and is often not ashamed to say so) that she desires marriage in preference to the most advanced and attractive words you promised Peter James has gone—he wasn't feeling well, and no wonder after being thrown into the pond by those dirty dogs. But William and Ida are there and I've told them that you are ready to back them up—I was just coming for you, so now's your time, sir."

A vague recollection of his promise returned to Launcelot. Yes, Peter James was an ill-used man and the Squire had treated him disgracefully. It was curious how utterly at that moment Launcelot disconnected himself from actual relationship with his father—he did not feel bound by the smallest tie of consanguinity. He often had the feeling, but never to so pronounced a degree as now.

Before he knew what was happening to him he had been hoisted into the cart and was shaking hands with William James and with Ida.

"How noble of you to have come—how noble!" whispered the girl.

This recalled to Launcelot's mind that he had promised himself to be a hero that night. Wasn't it a Savonarola? One who renounced his own worldly interests in favour of his convictions. That was it, and he had got to live up to the character. It was a fine thing that he was doing—hadn't Ida James just said so? And Veronica—he was sure that Veronica would think so too.

He had tried to prepare a speech, but it had all gone out of his head. That was silly, but of course the words would come when he began to speak. He stood there, clutching the sides of the cart for support in an attitude that was hardly dignified or worthy of a hero, but he could not get rid of the feeling that the cart was not steady, that it was always on the move. If they'd only keep it still he would be all right.

"Go home, Master Launcelot." It was the voice of someone in the crowd, someone who had already recognised him. And presently the cry was taken up by others, as William James from the improvised rostrum, announced, in the best manner of the professional agitator, that the cause of socialism in general, and of themselves, the Jameses, in

LITERARY NOTES.

Lord Roberts contributes an introduction to Miss Robinson's approaching book—"The Soldier's Friend"—a record of half a century's philanthropic work amongst our sailors and soldiers. The publisher is Mr. Fisher Unwin.

"Vestiges of Old Madras" is the title of an important book by Colonel H. D. Love which Mr. Murray is to publish immediately. It gives a detailed survey of the English in India [illegible]

"I'm all for socialism, I am. It was astonishing how the words slurred into each other. Even he was conscious of it.

Ida James drew back from him with growing dismay and whispered to her brother.

Meanwhile Launcelot, leaning over the side of the cart, was endeavouring to collect his faculties sufficiently to make his speech—the speech that was to lay the foundation of his heroism. A hush fell upon the little assembly which Launcelot's fevered brain had exalted into a vast crowd.

He had only spoken in public once or twice in his life—at tenants' dinners and such like functions. It was with the memory of these occasions in his mind that he began.

"Ladies and gentlemen——"

A roar of laughter went up which drowned further utterance. Till now his condition had passed unnoticed, but there could no longer be any mistaking it. His attitude, his tone, his choice of words, all betrayed him.

"Why, the young Squire's boozed an' dunno what he's about." The words passed from lip to lip. The whole assembly heaved with various emotions—in which amusement predominated. Some shouted "go on—go on," anxious for the fun, others muttered disgustedly under their breath, while yet others railed at William James as the instigator of a vile plot. One voice obtained the ascendency.

"Made 'im drunk, yer did, so as ter git 'ere. The Squire was right to give the blessed lot of yer the chuck. Three cheers for the Squire, say I."

The appeal was responded to lustily by the majority of the assembly. William James, on the waggon, cursed Launcelot under his breath. Any sympathy that he might have gained that night had been irretrievably lost.

Launcelot was still trying to talk, unconscious of the discordant sounds arising from every side. He imagined that he was making a fine speech—his ideas seemed to flow quite easily now.

He was interrupted by a heavy hand

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

SPANISH SOUP.
FISH WITH MUSTARD SAUCE.
COLD MARINADE OF FOWL.
BOURGOISE BEEF WITH TOMATOES.
MADRAS ANCHOVY TOAST.
MACAROON BASKET.

Soupmeat, As. 2. Fish, As. 6. Fowl, As. 12. Beef As. 6. Potatoes, As. 1. Tomatoes, As. 1. Mixed Vegetables, As. 2. Eggs, As. 3. Etceteras, As. 3. Total Rs. 2-4.

This plunge into bathos and self-debasement. A cold sweat broke out upon his forehead and nausea gripped him at the throat.

There were raucous voices now among the crowd and several men were quarrelling those whose allegiance to Squire Holt remained unshaken out-numbered the agitators and seemed inclined to use forcible means to express their disapprobation. There were some among them who showed a disposition to rush the cart and to follow the precedent of that afternoon in regard to young James, and even the Squire's son.

"A ducking in the pond will sober 'im," someone cried, on mischief intent.

In the midst of the commotion Launcelot, utterly unable to think or act, felt himself seized in a grip of iron and literally dragged out of the cart. As soon as he reached the ground his arms were seized, one on either side, and he was hurried away. He offered no resistance, uttered no sound—a lassitude had come upon him and he had lost control of his limbs. But he knew that he was drunk—and that the village had been witness of his degradation.

"Let's take him to the surgery," panted Hornby, who was one of his captors. "I'll drive him up to the Manor later on. Perhaps he'll pull round a bit by then."

The black-bearded keeper nodded and together they steered the helpless Launcelot clear of the crowd, too busy wrangling among themselves to pay much heed. But they had not advanced many paces before they had to step aside to avoid a powerful motor-car which had been approaching at a swinging rate, but which, of necessity, slackened as it neared the "Wheatsheaf" because of the concourse of people overflowing into the road.

Two men sat inside the car and, as the moonlight struck down upon their faces, Dr. Hornby uttered a groan and gripped Launcelot's arm with more than necessary violence.

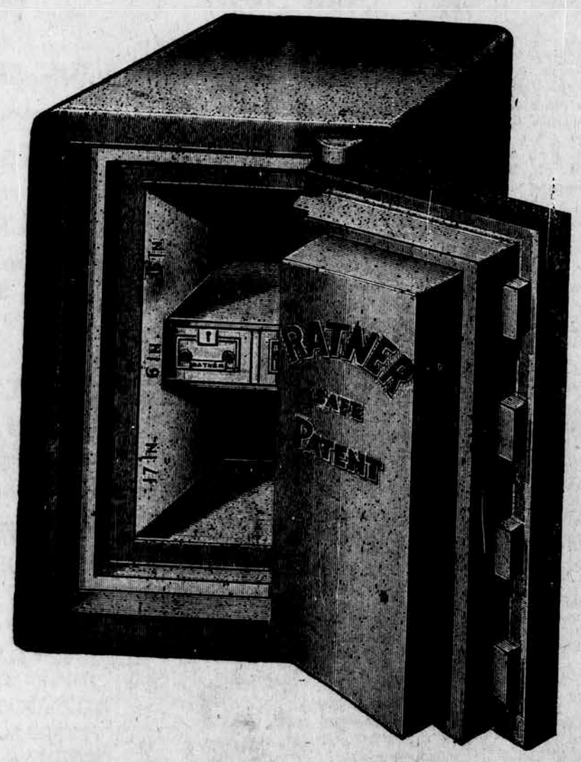
"Good God!" he muttered, "it's the Squire."

(*To be continued to-morrow.*)

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

RATNER'S SAFES
THE BEST.

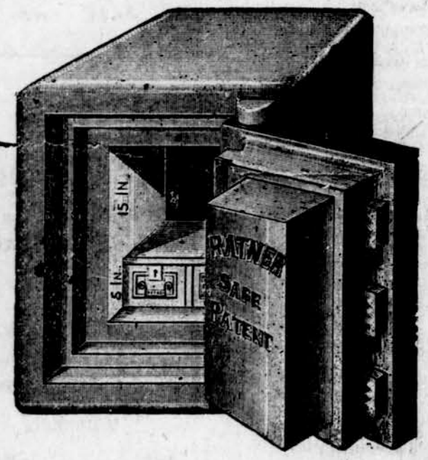
GRILLES.



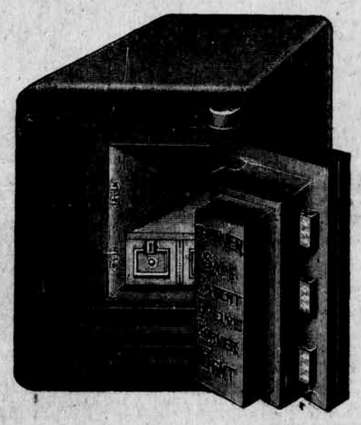
STRONG

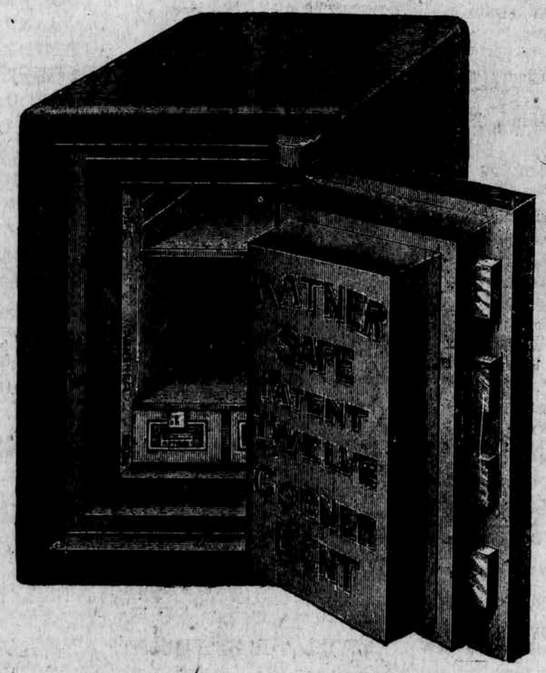
ROOM

DOORS.



RATNER
TWELVE-CORNER-BENT
STEEL SAFES
FIRE-FALL & THIEF-RESISTING.





No Ratner Improved Fire-Resisting Safe has ever had its contents destroyed by FIRE.

No Ratner Thief-Resisting Safe has ever been opened by burglars.

AGENTS:-THE STEEL EQUIPMENT COMPANY,

26, Forbes Street, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by ALBERT JAMES BUCKLE for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.